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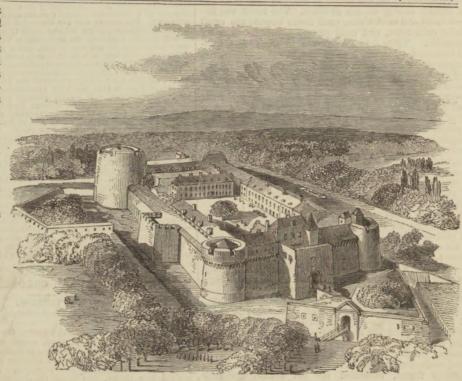
TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

WHY FRANCE IS DANGEROUS TO HERSELF AND TO HER NEIGHBOURS.

Why is it that since the memorable year of 1789 France has been in a continual state of turmoil and uneasiness, a burthen to herself, and a peril to her neighbours? How is it that the warlike spirit of her people is continually fed? and that, unlike other nations of Europe, in this industrial and mechanical age, she finds a constant excitement in the aspiration of military dominion, hostile alike to her own improvement and to the well-being of all other states that are not separated from her either by the Atlantic Ocean or by the whole breadth of a continent? These inquiries are not barren ones. They are of the utmost importance to all Europe, and at the present time, when her destinies are, we will not say confided to, but lodged in, the hands of a reckless and obstinate tyrant, they are of more than ordinary interest to the whole

Many causes have indubitably conspired to make France what she is. Her people are impulsive, more than reasonable. They are not contented to amend proved evils by slow, although it may be by sure, processes; but, with an impatience which they share with all the cognate Celtic races, they destroy when it should be their business to renovate. In 1789, and the remarkable years which followed, France, suffering under the abominable nuisances of her ancient feudal system, and under the fearful evils entailed upon her by the military extravagance and domestic misrule of Louis XIV., the "glory" and curse of his country, and by the corruption of morals and government which prevailed during the Regency, and the long and unhappy reign of Louis XV., was reduced to an extremity in which revolution was inevitable. Everything gave way before the tempest. Nothing whatever was left; not a shred of the old institutions survived; and, in they give were in 1793. These unit their impatience of evils which had reached a point at which they did it effectually. In the work of re-construction events have since shown that they made a lamentable failure. What they could not do, none of the statesmen who have since arisen in France have been able to accomplish. Attempt has succeeded attempt, during the last sixty years, to found a political and social system in that country; and in the year 1852 the French are as far removed from stability as they were in 1793. These unit they do not construction events have since shown that they made they did it effectually. In the work of re-construction events have since shown that they made a lamentable failure. What they could not do, none of the statesmen who have since arisen in France have been able to accomplish. Attempt has succeeded attempt, during the last sixty years, to found a political and social system in that country; and in the year 1852 the French are as far removed from stability as they do not of other the fearful they did it effectually.

were intolerable, the men of that era made a clean sweep of all before them. They left not a stone standing of the ancient a social revolution. Of the exaffected the whole life and character of the people, these early called, were not themselves aware, immensity of the change which were for good or for evil, they could not tell. Their business seemed to be to destroy and they did it effectually. In the work of re-construction events have since shown that they made lamentable failure. statesmen who have since arisen in France have been able to accomplish. Attempt has succeeded attempt, during the last sixty social system in that country;



THE FORTRESS OF HAM.

ever was left; not a shred of the old institutions survived; and, in as they were in 1793. These unhappy Frenchmen love liberty, rebel against it; but they invite a tyranny, and bend their impatience of evils which had reached a point at which they but they do not comprehend it. They hate authority, and necks to its yoke and their backs to its whip as if they



EMBARKATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AT BREST, FOR CAYENNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

were determined in certain circumstances to be even more submissive than beasts of burthen. Their military notions make tyrants of them at one time, and slaves at another. They are indoctrinated with warlike ideas. The only institution in France which has survived revolutions, and prospered upon them, is the which has survived revolutions, and prospered upon them, is the army. The French understand the authority of the sword. Because one of the most pestilential tyrants that was ever permitted to desolate the world was a great winner of battles, they deify the scourge, and place their confidence in an untried man, merely because he bears the same name as the departed conqueror, and because they have a vague notion that power and greatness are somehow or other associated with it. This military feeling is, we believe, produced by the operation of other causes than those of national pride and vanity. We believe that a deep-rooted social misery lies at the bottom of it; and that it is to the unhappy state of the laws, which do not so much regulate as compel the division of property, that the world must attribute the constant discontent of the people of France with every form of government which has been tried in that country for the last two generations. This discontent is ignorant of a every form of government which has been tried in that country for the last two generations. This discontent is ignorant of a remedy, and seeks it at one time in the active overthrow of a Monarchy, at another in passive acquiescence with the newest system that may be forced upon the country, and at all times in a desire to try the chances of foreign wars, especially of such wars

as promise an extension of territory.

In the Number of this Journal issued on the 8th September, In the Number of this Journal issued on the Scheember, 1849, we drew the attention of our readers to this subject, and showed, by the reports of the inspectors appointed by King Louis Philippe, that the compulsory subdivision of estates in France produced the insolvency and pauperism of the agricultural classes. In abolishing the law of primogeniture and the old feudal system, the founders of French liberty—that word and thing so grossly misunderstood—instituted a new tyranny. They compelled the subdivision of the soil. A man with a large or small farm, as the case might be, was forced by the new law to divide his lands equally among all his children. The result was inevitable—division and subdivision, until farms became too small evitable—division and subdivision, until farms became too small for profitable cultivation, and until pasturage became in many cases impossible. There were in France at the time the inquiry was instituted by Louis Philippe no less than 10,834,794 landed proprietors, holding for the most part little plots of ground which they cultivated with the spade. Of this number only 6681 derived an income of more than £400 per annum from their lands, while there were \$69,603 estates of the annual value of only £12. while there were 369,603 estates of the annual value of only £12; 737,136 of the value of £8; 873,997 of the value of £4; and 2,600,000 of an annual value not exceeding £2. The great bulk of these proprietors, as stated in the official reports alluded to, were strangers to a meat diet, and "stood alone," as the inspectors forcibly remarked, "in unassisted misery—in ill humour with receptible only expected by with all that were higher or happing. forcibly remarked, "in unassisted misery—in in humour with everything, and especially with all that were higher or happier than themselves." The breeding of cattle diminished in every part of France; and in 1840 an act was passed, on the remonstrance of the butchers of the capital, legalising the public sale of horse-flesh as an article of diet.

Since the time at which we wrote, some very striking facts in

Since the time at which we wrote, some very striking facts in support of the views we then expressed have been brought to light, and published by the statists of France, official and nonofficial. We owe to the industry of a writer in the last number of the Westminster Review an able resumé of the subject, from which we shall cite a few of the most remarkable facts. They will show how dangerous it is for France and for Europe that such misery should exist. In a report made to the late Legisla ive Assembly by M. Chégaray, on the 29th of April, 1851, that gentleman stated, on behalf of himself and of his colleagues appointed to inquire into the subject, that the landed proprieters that gentleman stated, on behalf of himself and of his colleagues appointed to inquire into the subject, that the landed proprietors of France were nearly all in a state of hopeless bankruptcy. The commission, founding their calculation on the net produce of the direct land-tax, which they considered to be one-twelfth of the whole rental, and which was ascertained by the public records to be 160,000,000 francs, estimated the net annual revenues derived from real estates in France to amount to 1,920,000,000 francs, or £76,800,000 sterling. The amount of mortgage debt upon this estate was published by the French Government for the years 1820, 1832, and 1840. On the 1st of July, 1820, the mortgages on this annual revenue of £76,800,000 amounted to 8,863,000,000 francs, or £354,520,000. On the 1st of July, twelve years afterwards, the mortgages had increased to 11,233,000,000 francs, or £449,320,000; and on the 1st of July, 1840, to 12,544,000,000 francs, or £501,760,000. If the same rate of increase as that which prevailed from 1832 to 1840 has continued up to the present time, the mortgage debts the same rate of increase as that which prevalled from 1832 to 1840 has continued up to the present time, the mortgage debts would amount in 1852 to the sum of 14,510,000,000 francs, or £580,400,000. In the year 1845, the Government of Louis Philippe, being anxious to ascertain what interest was paid by the embarrassed proprietors of real estate, requested information of the various "conseils généraux" throughout France. The result was, that "of sixty-one general councils fifty-seven declared that landed proprietors always paid more than 5 per cent. On that landed proprietors always paid more than 5 per cent. on mortgage debts. Seventeen estimated at 6 or 7 per cent., costs included, the rate of interest habitually paid; twelve estimated it at from 7 to 10 per cent.; while some spoke of 12, 15, 20, and even 22 per cent., when the mortgages were of small amount."

With these figures we gain some insight into the unhappy condi-

tion of the most numerous class in France, the class that provides soldiers, the class that votes for Louis Napoleon, the class that is dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and clings to any hope, however wild and forlorn, for a remedy; the class that could not be worse off in war, but that expects it would be better. We borrow the following additional particulars from the article in the Westminster Review, from which we have already quoted:-

The real estate account of France may be stated as follows:-

1,920,000,000 Net revenue Deduct .. 160,000,000 Direct land-tax .. Additional centimes .. 1,015,700,000 Interest on mortgage debt 664,300,000 Balance left proprietors

But, fearful as these figures are, they do not tell the whole truth. M. Blanqui, of the Institute, not the Red Republican, but the statist and philosopher, says, "that many of the so-called proprietors of the French soil are in want of everything—of clothing to cover them, of food to nourish them. An immense proportion of the taxes is imposed on miserable huts, whose occupants are too poor to repair the thatched roof which lets in the rain and cold to the family." In an official return to the Government it is stated that in France there are 348,401 dwellings with no aperture but the door; 1,817,328 with only one window; and 1,328,937 with only two windows. These miserable huts shelter in all a population of no less than 16 000,000. But space fails us to pursue the subject to a greater length. We have, however, sue the subject to a greater length. We have, however, cited sufficient to show why the great bulk of the French are always dissatisfied, why any Government is so difficult to establish, and where at the same time the military spirit finds its pabulum. It is these miserable proprietors, most of them far worse off than the English agricultural labourer, and not having, like him, the last resource of the union workhouse to apply to in extremity, who swell the acclaim that hails Louis Napoleon and his tyranny. Ignorant and reckless, desiring to live, but not knowing how, they give their votes to the man who represents

the only name and the only principle they can understand-the name of Napoleon, and the divine right of the sword. Louis Napoleon has all the upper and educated classes, and a great portion of the bourgeoisie of the towns, against him, but he relies upon the millions. With such millions, in such distress, and with such a ruler, France must continue to be dangerous to herself and to all

Yet a very small amount of rational liberty would speedily produce a remedy. All that is wanted is the repeal of the law which compels the subdivision of property. Freedom in this respect would work wonders, and would do more good to France than all the other schemes of liberty she has ever been regaled with.

THE FORTRESS OF HAM.—EMBARKATION OF POLI-TICAL PRISONERS AT BREST, FOR CAYENNE.

Ham is a small town on the Somme, surrounded by marshes, in French Flanders; and its citadel has acquired much notoriety as a state prison, more especially in the French revolutions of the last one-and-twenty years. The Engraving presents a bird's-eye view of the fortress, which was originally built in Flanders; and its citadel has acquired much notoriety as a state prison, more especially in the French revolutions of the last one-and-twenty years. The Engraving presents a bird's-eye view of the fortress, which was originally built in 1470 by the Comte St. Pol, afterwards beheaded by Louis XI.; and it bears over the gate his motto, "Mon Mieux." The citadel has been much strengthened by modern work, so as to be now a fortress of importance. The donjon tower is 100 feet high and 100 feet wide, and the walls are of masonry 36 feet thick. The Prince de Polignac and three other Ministers of Charles X., who signed the fatal erdonnances of July 25, 1830, were confined here; as was also Prince Louis Napoleon, and several of the political prisoners arrested daring the recent coup all the moment hese distinguished prisoners arrested daring the recent coup all the moment hese distinguished prisoners arrived at Valenciennes to take the train for Belgium, in company with six police agents, the intimation of their arrival had not yet reached the authorities of that town. One of the last-mentioned having recognised General Changarnier, who, as well as his companions in misfortune, was travelling under an assumed name (it is said, by order of the Government), the Valenciennes police imagined that they were escaping from the fortress of Ham. They paid not attention to the explanations given by their confrers of Paris, who were regarded as accomplices of the prisoners; and thus, notwithstanding that they showed their papers and their authority for acting as they did, the commissary of police of Valenciennes arrested them all, and imprisoned them, as a measure of security. The mistake was not discovered for more than two hours, when the official notification of the Minister of the Interior was transmitted from the Sous-Prefecture, informing the authorities of Valenciennes of the measure of expulsion against the prisoners of Ham, as also the confidential mission to the police agents, who were, as is usual in such cases, dressed

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1852.

After being closed for several months, the gallery of modern paintings at the Luxembourg has been, within the last few days, thrown open to the public. Thirty-nine new paintings have been purchased by Government and placed in the two northern galler.es. In one of them a collection of the finest line engravings and the best lithographs has also been placed, and forms the complement of the museum. To display the new works advantageously, considerable alterations have been made in the arrangements; for instance, Horace Vernet's "Massacre of the Janissaries," which amateurs well recollect was for a long time at the extremity of the first gallery, now occupies the centre place, held for two years by M. Couture's "Romain's de la Decadence." The Government—whatever complaints may be brought against it—merits commendation for its dealings with artists, which are in the spirit of the most liberal and discriminating patronage. Nearly all the really good pictures which attracted attention at the last year's exhibition in the Palais Royal have been purchased by the State. Among them are works by Isabey, Miller, Dansatz, Bellangé, and a charming landscape of Madame Rosa Bonheur, the title of which, "Les Beunfe," sufficiently indicates the subject. The selection gives pretty general satisfaction. It is, however, to be regretted that MM. Diaz and Decamps should have been omitted from the list. For brilliancy and originality of colouring they are unrivalled, and their works would have replaced with advantage those of M. Ouvrié and M. Gigoux. Several bronzes and statues have also been purchased for this museum; but, with the exception of M. Gatteaux's "Minerva," and a small marble statue by Tradier, their worth does not entitle them to mention.

All the treasures of art collected by the House of Orleans will soon be dispersed in various parts of Europe. The sale of the late King's private preperty commenced in the month of April last, when the melancholy remna

executors—ultime reliquie felicioris evi! Among these tapestries, which are at present on private view, are five of matchless beauty, designed by the celebrated Lebrun and the principal artistes of the age of Lous the celebrated Lebrun and the principal artistes of the age of Louis XIV., the Augustan age of France, representing the gallant feats of arms accomplished under the reign of the "Grand Monarque"—the "Siege and Capture of Doesburgh," the "Capture of Besançon," the "Duc de Vivanne relieving the City of Messina," the "Capitulation of Ghent," and the "Surrender of Dôle in 1674." The freshness of colours in these extraordinary productions, now nearly two hundred years old, is something positively marvellous. There are other specimens, curious no less from their subjects than their inimitable execution. Among these we have Louis XIV., in the costume of a Roman Emperor, grasping thunderbolts in his right hand; the Duke of Burgundy as a Roman General; the Duchess de Berri in the costume Roman Emperor, grasping thunderbolts in his right hand; the Duke of Burgundy as a Roman General; the Duchess de Berri in the costume of Flora; and another lady in the costume of Ceres—"Frugum flava mater!" Two little fancy pieces are also deserving of mention—a "Nymph and Satyr offering a Sacrifice to Venus," and "Venus and Adonis." It is hoped that Government will purchase at this sale all the tapestries representing the fasti of the history of France, to preserve them to the country, as monuments of its past glories. A few months since, the valuable collection of Sevres, Saxony, and Japan porcelain; all the bronzes, statues, &c., which adorned the numerous palaces of the King's domaine privé, were, in their turn, brought to the hammer, but

King's domaine privé, were, in their turn, brought to the hammer, but were sold at merely nominal prices.

Duprez's new opera, "La Maladetta," is to be brought out at the Opera National, Boulevart du Temple. Mdlle. Duprez and, Paultier to sustain the principal parts.

FRANCE.

There is little calling for especial notice in the advices from Paris this week. The organic laws promised with the new Constitution, and expected to have made their appearance before this time, have not been promulgated; but without their aid it is not difficult to divine the

character of the future administration of French affairs by Louis

The intention of the Prince President to render the complexion of his Government as autocratic as possible is made especially evident by the publication this week of one of the most plain-spoken documents that has ever emanated from an absolutist Minister-a circular from M. de Morny, the Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects of the Departments, on the subject of the election of the Legislative body.

It is a gem in its way. While it keeps up the farce of an unrestricted and unlimited franchise, it gives the most complete quietus to universal suffrage that can be conceived. We subjoin an extract :-

and unlimited franchise, it gives the most complete quietus to universal suffrage that can be conceived. We subjoin an extract:—

Monsieur le Préfet,—You will shortly have to proceed to the election of the Legislative Body. It is a grave operation, which will be either a corollary or a contradiction of the vote of the 20th of December, according to the employment which you make of your legitimate influence. Bear well in mind that universal suffrage is a new and unknown element, easy for a glorious name to make the conquest of, unique in history, representing in the eyes of the populations authority and power, but very difficult to fix on secondary individualities; consequently, it is not by following former errors that you will succeed. I desire to inform you of the views of the head of the State. You perceive that the Constitution has aimed at avoiding all the theatrical and dramatic part of the Assemblies, by interdicting the publication of the speeches delivered. In that way, the members of those Assemblies, not being occupied with the effect which their words in the tribune are to produce, will think more of carrying on seriously the affairs of their country. The Electoral Law will pronounce on the incompatibilities. The situation of public functionaries in a political assembly is always a very delicate matter, as in voting against it they weaken the principle of authority. The exclusion of functionaries, and the suppression of all indemnity, must necessarily limit, in a country where fortunes are so divided as in ours, the number of men who will be willing and able to fulfil such duties. Nevertheless, as the Government is firmly decided never to make use of corruption, direct or indirect, and to respect the conscience of every man, the best means of preserving to the Legislative Body the confidence of the populations is to call to it men perfectly independent by their situation and character. When a man has made his fortune by labour, manufactures, or agriculture, if he has been occupied in improving the p

It is intended that the senators, the councillors of state, and the members of the corps legislatif, shall all wear regulation costumes, not only during their sittings, but on public occasions and at full-dress private parties. The dress of the senators will be very rich. It is of course to be in the style of the Empire. It is understood that the President's uncle, the ex-King, Jerome, will be President of the Senate.

Saturday is fixed for the first State ball given by the President at the

Tuileries.

All the banished ex-representatives have left France. was one of the prisoners at Ham, and had been a Questor of the Assembly, has fixed his residence at Brussels, where, it is said, the King of the Belgians has, at the request of M. Thiers, conferred an employment on him, which, though producing no great emolument, will enable him to support his family, who were otherwise destitute of the means of

support.

The sittings of the International Sanitary Conference were closed, on Monday, by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce. The Conference has left with the Ministers a convention and a body of sanitary regulations establishing as closely as possible a uniformity in the system of the Mediterrane. of the Mediterranean.

of the Mediterranean.

There was a rumour on Tuesday, which obtained some circulation, in Paris, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon; but the statement has not been confirmed.

On Wednesday the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. was, for the first time since 1830, observed officially by the suspension of all Ministerial and public receptions.

Several individuals of superior position in society in the departments have been agrested.

Several individuals of superior position in society in the departments have been arrested.

Amongst the decrees affecting the army which have been issued during the week we find the following measures decided upon; viz. Thirty-three Generals of Brigade promoted to commands of military subdivisions in the departments; Colonel Charras, Captains Cholat and Millotte, expelled representatives, struck off the lists of the army; General Cavaignac's request to be placed on the retired list of the army granted by the Minister of War; the promotion, as a further tribute by the President of the Republic to the memory of Marshal Soult, of Col. E. Lheureux, the deceased Marshal's late aide-de-camp, to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour; and, finally, the decree of the Provisional Government of, March, 1848, which reduced volunteer service from seven to two years, is repealed.

from seven to two years, is repealed.

The Duchess d'Aumale was delivered of a prince at Naples on the 12th inst. He was baptized on the following day in the name of the Duke of

AUSTRIA.

In the Berlin papers of the 14th a letter from Vienna was published,

which says:—

The President of the Council, Prince de Schwarzenbarg, who has been indisposed for some days, has just had an attack of apoplexy, which may cause the most serious consequences. It is said that a despatch has been sent to Count d'Appony, Austrian Ambassador at Turin, offering the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to him."

Accounts, however, have been received in London direct from Vienna of the 16th, which make no mention of the alleged indisposition of Prince Schwarzenberg.

The Earl of Westmoreland, English Minister at Vienna, gave a grand

soirée on the 12th, which was attended by all the corps diplomatique and the Princess Metternich. The Emperor gave a dinner and ball on the 14th, at both of which the Ambassador was present.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 10th inst.

The chief feature of the domestic intelligence is the reception by the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington of Kossuth. The account of the proceedings in the Senste is couched in the following telegraphic despatch:—

At one o'clock, on the 5th, Messrs. Shields, Seward, and Cass entered the Senate with Kossuth, who was leaning on the arm of Mr. Shields.

Mr. Shields said: Mr. President, we have the honour to announce Louis
Kossuth to the Senate of the United States.

ossuth to the Senate of the United States.

The Chair invited Kossuth to a seat placed in front of the Secretary's desk.

Senators then rose, and Kossuth advanced to the seat and sat down.

Mr. Mangum said: In order that senators and all others may have an opportunity of paying their respects to our illustrious guest, I move that the Senators and the senators are the senators and the senators are the senators.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

A crowd then advanced, and were introduced to Kossuth by Messrs. Seward and Shields.

Kossuth did not address the Senate. The committee informed him that the senate did not expect that he would deliver an oration, and he accordingly connected to remain silent.

sented to remain silent.

In his interview with the Secretary of the Interior on Saturday he alluded to his interview with the Secretary replied that his department was devoted exclusively to home affairs, and that all questions of foreign policy came through the State department.

Kossuth then declared that the opposition which he met at the hands of Congress and the Executive convinced him that his mission to this country had completely failed. He felt deeply disappointed at the reception he had met with in Washington—it was wholly unexpected.

He inquired, in case a body of Hungarians desired to settle in the United States, if they could get a tract of land? Mr. Stuart remarked that Congress had the disposition of the public lands, but that he had no doubt a tract of land would be granted if desired. Kossuth corrected the Secretary, and explained that he did not want the land as a gift—they would pay for it; but only desired that it should be so located that the Hungarians could live together in a separate community.

mmunity. At the President's dinner on Saturday no speeches were made.

The House of Representatives had agreed that Kossuth should be introduced by a committee of five. The reception took place on the 7th. On the same day the banquet given by Congress to Kossuth took place at the National Hall. About 300 persons were present. The Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, presided, supported by Kossuth

and Speaker Boyd on his right, and the Hon. Daniel Webster on his left. Several distinguished individuals occupied seats near the chair. Kossuth spoke at much length in replying to the toast of his health. On the following day he was entertained by the Jackson Democratic Association at dinner, five hundred persons being present; and he again spoke at considerable length in explanation of the position of affairs in Europe as connected with Hungary. The interview of Kossuth with the President of the Republic was also of a character to disappoint greatly the high expectations which the Hungarian leader had formed of American support. He was introduced on this occasion by Mr. Webster. After a brief recapitulation of the history of his country's wrongs and struggles, he reminded the President that, although an exile, he was "the nation's guest." He took that opportunity of expressing, through the President, his gratitude to the nation for the interest its millions had taken in him and his cause, and then proceeded to argue that a necessity had arisen for a general

that opportunity of expressing, through the President, his gratitude to the nation for the interest its millions had taken in him and his cause, and then proceeded to argue that a necessity had arisen for a general vindication of the law of nations, which he asserted had been violated by Russia. He concluded by calling upon the United States, in obedience to their position, professions, and characteristics, through their executive, to take steps to vindicate the violated laws of nations. The President, in reply, while he sympathised, in common with his countrymen, with the struggles of Hungary for national independence, and had a deep desire to see well-constituted free governments established everywhere, informed Kossuth that the settled policy of the United States, in regard to its intercourse with foreign nations, was that of non-interference, and that his message to Congress on that subject was not merely addressed to them, but it was also a declaration to slit the world of that policy to which he was bound to adhere.

"We learn from Washington," says the New York Herald, "that Kossuth does not deem it necessary for him to immediately return to Europe, now that he is convinced his mission to this country has proved a failure. Perhaps Louis Napoleon's coup detat also assisted him in arriving at this conclusion. It is said that he now contemplates a visit to the West. After once seeing the fertile land in that region, it is not at all unlikely that he will be disposed to settle quietly down there, and pass the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. Possibly he may yet be a member of Congress from one of the western states."

After a lengthy debate in the Sehate, numerous petitions, praying for the recent proceedings of Louis Napoleon, were Iaid on the table by a majority of 21 to 14.

An official report by the late judges and other officers of the territory of Utah, respecting the religion, polygamy, and general immorality of the Mormons, has been laid before the President. Accompanying this curious

than represented by the returned officers.

From California the latest intelligence is dated the 5th of Dec. It conveys very favourable accounts from the mines; great quantities of gold are extracted, and new and very rich deposits are discovered. The quartz mines are paying well. The extraordinary discoveries of gold in Mariposa are confirmed. A Sacramento paper says that, within twenty-four hours after the first great rush to the spot, a town a little distance removed was surveyed, mapped, subdivided into streets, squares, &c., and in forty-eight hours afterwards it contained a number of stores, taverns, boarding-houses or hotels, gambling-houses with monte and billiard-tables, and all the usual establishments found in the inland mining towns. It can now be scarcely doubted that the entire district is one mass of auriferous formations. From all parts of the country the intelligence of the continued productions of the ordinary shallow placers was most encouraging. The whole amount of earth ready for washing, and which would be washed before spring (says the Picayune), is 300,000 tons, equal to 22,500,000 dollars. Cayote mining would be suspended during the winter months. The Klamath mines were more productive than at any previous period. Experiments in quartz-mining were being carried out on an extensive scale. The Picayune predicts that 60,000,000 dollars will be shipped during the first six months of 1852.

The shipments of gold during the month of November, and from the

The shipments of gold during the mest six months of 1852. The shipments of gold during the month of November, and from the 1st to the 5th of December, were 4,471,764 dollars. The total immigration from November 15 to December 3 was 2183 men, 248 women, and 119 children. The departures for the same period were 987 men; 34 women, and 9 children. 119 children. The departures for the same period were 987 men, 34 women, and 9 children.

Several murders had been committed at the northern and southern

mines. Vigilance committees have been organised in those districts. A new route had been discovered across the Sierra Nevada, which is said to be superior to any other. It is much less mountainous, and nearer by

fifty miles.

The Indian hostilities in the south of the state are becoming more extensive and threatening, Antonio Garra, the chief of the Agua Callente Indians, has openly declared war againt the whites; he has 3000 men under him, while the available force of the whites in San Diego county does not exceed one hundred men. Martial law was proclaimed at San Diego on the 26th December. Colonel Barbour, the Indian agent for the district, is much blamed for not having attended to his duties, and for not now being at his post.

for the district, is much blamed for not having attended to his duties, and for not now being at his post.

From Mexico the accounts received state that an outbreak occurred in the capital on the 16th ult., arising out of the passing of the Tariff Reduction Bill. The excitement was directed against foreigners, many of whose stores were destroyed. The insurgents under Caravajal had relinquished Ceralvo, and retreated into the American territory.

THE COLLINS AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS.—The following paragraph relating to these fine steamers appeared in the New York Herald of the 6th January:—"Unprecedented Ocean Steaming.—The steam-ship Pacific Captain Nye, Collins line, has made twenty-two passages across the Atlantic. Longest, 12 days 8 hours; shortest, 9 days 19 heurs and 34 minutes—the latter no doubt the shortest passage, mean or true time, ever made. The average of all her passages is under eleven days. The steamers of the Collins line have done better this winter than ever before. Their passages lately have been astonishing. Crossing the Atlantic to the westward in the middle of the winter in less than eleven days, is wonderful. The company, however, find it a losing business. Their expenses are enormous, and the income from the Government and passengers too small to prevent serious loss. If the Government does not come forward and give this line substantial aid, it will be abandoned. The Emperor of Russia has signified a desire to purchase these machines to form a nucleus for a powerful steam navy. Cannot something be done, at once, to prevent these vessels from falling list the hands of a foreign Government?" Nothing has transpired is Liverpool which at all confirms the rumour of the probable withdrawal of these splendid steam-ships.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—The coronation will take place in May, and invitations have been sent to the Emperor of Russia and the Kings of Prussia and Saxony.

QUEEN PHILIPPA'S MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Mr. Cottingham has recently placed in the hands of the Dean and Chapter several

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—The coronation will take place in May, and invitations have been sent to the Emperor of Russia and the kings of Prussia and Saxoay.

QUEEN PHILIPPA'S MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Mr. Cottingham has recently placed in the hands of the Dean and Chapter several large tragments, including two entire canopies, of the alabaster work which formed part of the original tomb. It appears these were purchased of the late Mr. Gaylere, the Abbey mason, by his father, nearly thirty years ago, and ever since have been most carefully preserved. Among the fragments are many of the deficient pieces of the canopy to the effigy. Some of the foliated parts are more like chased silver the acreed stone.

The "PRESERVED MEARS" FOR THE NAVY.—M. Soyer has examined some of those condemned stores at Portsmouth, the very bad state of which has excited so much attention during the last two or three weeks, and has offered some useful suggestions on the subject. He says, "I would strongly advise, for the future (especially if those preserved mets are to be cured abroad, as the last contract appears to have been done), that official persons well acquainted with those important processes, which really only require cleaniness, care, and a little judyment, be appointed to examine the quality of the meat, not only when preserved, but also in a raw state, and previous to the purchase of it by the contractors, in or out of England; and it would be even more gratifying if Government was to undertake it, and cause those preserves to be done in the various victualling-yards, where abundance of room is there undecapied. No canister, besides, ought to contain more than six pounds of meat, the same to be very slightly seasoned with bay salt, pepper, and aromatic herbs in powder, such as bay thyme and bay leaf, a small quantity of which would not be objectionable even for invalids. That no jelly be added to the meat, but that the meat, and the meat alone, thould produce its own jelly; and that with the bones and trimm

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. Augustus Petermann has addressed a letter to the Athenœum, suggesting a new plan of search, the merits of which ought to be inquired into immediately by competent authorities. He remarks that Wellington and Behring's Straits, the two chief entrances from the American side into the Polar basin, have, a new plan of search, the merits of which ought to be inquired into immediately by competent authorities. He remarks that Wellington and Behring's Straits, the two chief entrances from the American side into the Folar basin, have, owing to the proximity of the land and accumulation of ice, hitherio frustrated the most determined advances of the various expeditions in these directions, and adds, that there are only two other sea entrances into this Polar basin. Those are between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla: the difficulties of the former are very great; but as to the latter he suggests' that the wide opening between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla mest probably offers; the easiest and most davantageous entrance into the open navigable. P. Jear Sea, and perhaps the best route for the search after Sir John Franklin. Mr. Petermann thinks that, if a vessel would watch the opportunity to effect a passage through the ice in this opening, it would find itself in the great open navigable. P. Folinya' of the Russians, but he is decidedly of opinion that such entrance into the North Polar Sea through the opening would be much more likely to succeed during the Arctic winter months, namely, from September to March, than during the summer months; and also that the further navigation of the Siberian Sea may likewise be performed with much greater facility in winter than summer. Mr. Petermann supports this novel theory by a statement of the principles which regulate the distribution of the gaseous and find covorings of the carth, of the laws regarding currents in the Arctic Ocean, and of the physical facts relative to the distribution of the gaseous and find covorings of the carth, of the laws regarding currents in the Arctic Ocean, and of the physical facts relative to the distribution of two perature. Wrangel and Anjon selected the most favourable of the winter months for their memorable expeditions, and invariably found. "wide immeasurable ocean." Barents as a warm current is known to prev

whole scheme. Official reports of her Majesty's ahip Dwaldus' visit to her Majesty's ship Plover, in Behring's Siralts, have been published, but convey no information of the missing expedition. On the 9th of September the Plover moved into Grantiey Harbour, to prepare for passing the winter, her stores, provisions, and clothing having been completed by the Dwaldus up to December, 1853, and such officers and men replaced as were desirous of quitting the Arctic regions, leaving the complement of the Plover, under Commander Moore, 41, exclusive of the interpreters. The Dwaldus left Port Clarence on the 1st of October, at which period there was no news of the Enterprise.

THE BURNING OF THE "AMAZON."

The official inquiry into the origin of the fire was resumed at Southampton on Saturday, when several of the pursons saved in the last boat picked up by a second Dutch galliot, and whose landing at Plymouth we announced in our late dition of last Saturday, were examined; but the accounts given by them were of an uncertain, and in some respects of a slightly contradictory, character, as to the cause and origin of the disaster. It was, for instance, the 'opinion of one witness that it originated in the fore store-room, where the oil and tallow were kept—that he saw the flames issuing from the door when there was nothing wrong in the space between the fore beiler and the bulkhead underneath, and when the campty coalseds close adjoining were still not ignited. He also states—and this fact is confirmed—that the storekeeper was in the store-room with the light about an hour before the fire broke out. On the other hand, the evidence of the storekeeper, M'Innes, William Angus the engineer, Roberts the boiler-maker, and others, goes to show that the flames were first seen ascending below the store-room, into which they made their way, and that they must have originated between the fore boiler and the bulkhead, whatever might have given rise to them. The discrepancy is, perhaps, more apparent than real; and it is due to all the witnesses to say that they have made their statements with great clearness considering the circumstances, and with every appearance of candour and truth.

With reference to the fate of the passengers and erew still missing, it is consolatory to think that there are still grounds for hope. One boat which yet remains unaccounted for is described as having got safely away full of people. When the last party of survivors left there were two boats at least, and it is even hoped three, available, and one of them (the captain's gig) was being lowered, in compliance with an order given by him to provide for his own safety and that of his officers.

William Angus, second engineer, in his testimony, gave a horrible descripof an uncertain, and in some respects of a slightly contradictory, character, as

William Angus, second engineer, in his testimony, gave a horrible description of one person standing near the helm—his face and side burned, and a nuge blister formed, which, bursting the skin, was falling away in ribands. A little boy was also burnt black, and the skin was falling from him in a similar manner.

Captain Warburton, brother of the accomplished author, Mr. Eliot War-Captain Warburton, brother of the accomplished author, Mr. Eliot Warburton, who was a passenger on board the Amazon, has obtained an order from the Admiralty for two steamers to go in search of the boats which are supposed to have escaped, and in which he hopes his gifted brother may have saved his life. The vessels thus dispatched from Plymouth are the Sprightly, Master-Commander Allen, and the Aron, Second Master-Commander Veitch; and their orders are to join the Hecate in searching for any of the survivors of the Amazon, and to continue the search for a reasonable length of time. The Hecate, however, returned to Plymouth on Tuesday last without bringing any further intelligence of the Amazon or her people. The Hecate visited Ushant and Brest, and cruised about in the Bay of Biscay for two days without meeting with any relation of the lost ship. The Hecate has several serious defects, which are now undergoing a survey, and, if she should be found fit for sea, the admiral intends to despatch her again to assist the other vessels in the search, agreeably with the orders sent by Mr. Warburton. The Sprightly also returned on Wednesday, with a like result.

like result.

From Falmouth we learn that on Monday afternoon, at four p.m., a large sec of a wreck was washed on shere at Swanpeel Beach, at the back of Penninis. On examination there was no doubt entertained of its having been a art of the ill-fated Amazon. Its length is about thirty feet, its breadth of two ece of wreck is straight, as if it formed art of her paddle-box. The wood is cha originally a part of her bulwarks or

planks, stancheons of nine inches square, with ends for rabiting. The whole piece of wreck is straight, as if it formed originally a part of her bulwarks or part of her paddle-box. The wood is charred.

We are happy to announce that subscriptions to alleviate, as far as money can, the suffering which this dreadful shipwreck has caused, are rapidly pouring in, and are likely to amount to a large sum. Sermons have been preached in the various places of worship in and around Southampton, in support of the charlable object in view, and the collections made on those occasions have been considerable. Altogether the subscriptions amount now to nearly £6,000. About £10,000 will be required; and there is no doubt, from the manner in which money is still pouring in, that that sum will be obtained.

It is strange that, not withistanding the most strennous exections of the Southampton Amazon Fund Committee, they experience the utmost difficulty in discovering the families and relatives of those persons who were lost in the Amazon. The Royal Mail Company's establishment do not even retain a list of the crew; and, even if they did, it would not furnish information of where the men resided when ashore. Although the loss of the Amazon has been daily proclaimed and noticed in every newspaper throughout the kingdom for the last fortnight, persons most deeply interested in the event who live in the vicinity of Sonthampton are even now ignorant of the calandry. This appears almost incredible, but is nevertheless true. It was only on Monday that the committee learnt that there was a widow with nine orphun chiagren, who had claums on them, living at Deer Leap, a few miles from Southampton, in the New Forest Thousands who can, nover enjoy the luxury of reading a newspaper. Means have been adopted to obtain information of the sufferers ty the loss of the Amazon, by desuring the Southampton postmen to acquaint all those poor persons living in their districts. Whom they was ansocted to have had relatives on board to been adopted to obtain information of the surfecers by the loss of the Amazon, by desiring the Southampton postment acquaint all those poor persons living in their districts, whom they may suspect to have had relatives on board, to attend at the Mail Company's offices and give information, after which such information is handed over to the committee. It is believed that the committee will obtain complete information about the end of this week of the extent of the claims on their bounty. There is not the least doubt that there will be a hundred orphans to provide for.

It is stated that the Beard of Trade intend to enter into an independent investigation of the circumstances under which the Amazon was lost.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

FELLOWSHIPS.—In Brasenose College there are two fellowships

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Fellowships.—In Brasonese College there are two fellowships vacant which will be filled up this term. One on the original foundation of the college for natives of the ancient diocese of Lichideld and Coventry, comprising the uresent diocese of Lichideld, together with the county of Chester, the county of the uresent diocese of Lichideld, together with the county of Chester, the county of Lancastor and the disabilities of Airchon and Warwick), and the county of Lancastor and the disabilities of Airchon and Warwick), and the county of Lancastor and the control of the Children of th

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The Cambridge University Commission had a meeting on Tuesday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-streat. Present:—The Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, and the Rev. W. H. Bateson, secretary. The Cambridge University Commission had another meeting on Wednesday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Present—the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, and the Rev. W. H. Bateson (secretary).

* NEW CHURCH, COALBROOKDALE.

To meet the spiritual wants of the population of Coalbrookdale, numbering nearly 2000, and to make provision for their supply in connexion with the Church of England, an arrangement was made in the early part of 1851 with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the separation of this part of the parish of Madeley, and its constitution with a small portion of Dawley Parva, under 6 and Vic., c. 37, into a distinct parish.

The manufacturing population of the locality will be deeply indebted to their liberal employer, Abraham Darby, Esq., of Stoke Court, in the county of Buckingham, one of the proprietors of the colebrated fromworks in Coalbrookdule, for having secured to them the benefit of their own parish church, with a resident clergyman, by a munificent endowment of the living with the sum of £6000 and a parsonage-house.

The design for this new Church, now in course of crection, has been furnished by Messrs. Reeves and Voysey, Guilford-street, London; and the builder is Mr. W. Hinley, Coalbrookdale.

by Messrs. Reeves and Voysey, Guilford-street, London; and the builder is Mr. W. Hinley, Coalbrookdale.

The style of architecture is that which was usually adopted for ecclesiastical purposes in this country about the middle of the 14th century. The Church will consist of the nave, with aisles, chancel, and chancel aisle. The aisles will be divided from the nave by columns, alternately circular and octagonal, from which will spring the arches to carry the roof. There will be a massive tower at the south-west corner of the building, with turret stairs. The tower will contain a peal of eight bells, from a ten weight downwards (a donation to the Church inclusive of the chancel, is 112 feet; the width, 48 feet; the leight of the nave to the ridge, 37 feet; the height of the tower, 90 feet. The whole of the accommodation will be upon the ground-floor of the Church, which is calculated to seat about 550 persons.

The body of the work will be of Dawley stone; the door and window mould ings and dressings, and the quoin stones, will be of dressed Benthall stone, both of which are procured in the neighbourbood. The roof will be open to the church, and it is proposed to fill in the tracery of the spandrils with iron cast in the works which adjoin the site of the Church. It is also proposed to construct in iron the bench-ends, the communion-rails, and such other portions of the work as this material can be readily and filly applied to.

The site selected for the Church, churchyard, &c.—a portion of the estate of the late Francis Darby, Esq., of the White Hoase, Coalbrookdale—is amidst scenery that may vie with the most beautiful in the counties of Monmonth.

of the White House, Coalbrookdale—is amidst scenery st beautiful in the counties of Monmouth, Derby, or be in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, on the hat may vie with the move on. The Church wi on. The Church will be in the must be an australiant of the loftlest of which it will stand a conspiculty-wooded slope of one of the loftlest of which it will stand a conspicu

and pleasing object.

The foundation-stone was laid on December 11, by Matilda Frances, wife of Abraham Darby, Esq., assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Waring, in the presence of a vist assembly.

The first incumbent is the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., late Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Sydenham, Kent, and Rector of St. James, Duke's-place, London.

At a meeting held since the laying of the foundation-stone of the Church, it was agreed that a clock should be provided for the same, with illuminated dial and chimes, as a token of sympathy with the generosity of the patron in the endowment of the living.

FUNERAL SERVICE IN HONOUR OF MARSHAL SOULT.

THE Church of the Invalides at Paris has often been the scene of funereal ceremony in honour of the military celebrités of France; but, probably, few of these commemorations have reached in solemnity the nuneral service in honour of Marshal Soult, which was celebrated on

Tuesday week with extraordinary pomp.

The President of the Republic, battalions from every regiment of the army of Paris, commanded by the colonel and major, two battalions of Republican Guards and Gendarmerie Mobile, two companies of engineers, a battery of artillery, two squadrons of mounted Republican Guards, and a squadron of Lancers were drawn up round the Hotel to render military honours to the memory of the first Marshal of the Empire. The front of the building was hung in black, with the initials and armorial bearings of the Duke of Dalmatia in silver



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, COALBROOK-DALE,-(SEE PRECEDING PAGE,)

in the centre. In the nave of the church rose a magnificent catafalque, surrounded with fasces of tri-coloured flags, and glittering in the light of many tapers. The aisles were occupied by the friends and relations of the deceased; and the centre by the Marshals of France, the Generals, and superior efficers of the army. The President of the Republic was represented by his principal aide-de-camp, General Roguet.

At half-pastelevenoclock, Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, Governor of the Invalides, and Marshal of France, entered the church, when the religious ceremony commenced. The principal selebrant was the Chaplain in Ordinary of the Invalides. He was attended and assisted by a numerous body of the clergy of Paris. The commencement of the ceremony of high mass was announced to the troops stationed outside by salutes fired from the cannon along the bank of the Seine; and from that moment to the close of divine service, the drums, muffled in crape, kept up a long low roll, and the bands of the different corps

accompanied it with a funeral dirge. As soon as the ceremony was over, the troops defiled in front of the Invalides, and then returned to their quarters.

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

CHARLES MACKAY, LLD.

In a previous Number we presented our readers with a portrait and memoir of Sir Henry Bishop, in connexion with the series of the "Songs of England" now being published by the LLUSTRATED LONDON News, and the musical editorship of which has been entrusted to the gentleman in question. We have now the pleasure of offering a companion portrait and a companion memoir of Charles Mackay, LLD, with whom Sir H. Bishop is associated, and to whom the important task has been assigned of replacing the old words, frequently found unintelligible, vulgar, or not decent, of the old songs, prequently found unintengible, var-gar, or not decent, of the old songs, by lyrics of a more modern cast, closely adapted to the spirit of each melody, and distinguished by that purity of moral taste and elevated poetic sentiment which the previous works of Mr. Mackay so uniformly exhibited.

Charles Mackay is, indeed, a name

Charles Mackay is, indeed, a name well and widely known in English literature, and which has become of late years particularly famous in connexion with that strong, earnest school of social and semi-political poetry to which its owner has contributed many of the most stirring lyrics, which for the last few years have been so widely and loudly re-echoed by the more imperiant and more purely fanciful works of Mr. Mackay—such poems as the "Legends of the Isles" and "Egeria," each of them showing rare and delicate powers of imagination, and that strong yet sublimated kindliness of heart which is natural to him—are, perhaps, these of his works which principally call, and will continue to call, down the admiration of the thoughtful and critical reader, his strong and earnest lyrical expressions of fervid thought and onward impulse, as applied to our political and social condition, have been those portions of his works by which his name is most popularly known, and respectfully and affectionately recognised. Scattered throughout, his larger works, however, are to be found many lyric pieces quite unconnected with any other than mere fanciful subjects, but which are gems of quiet, earnest thought and happy pithiness of expression. To a gentleman, earnest thought and happy pithiness of expression. To a gentleman,



FUNERAL SERVICE IN HONOUR OF MARSHAL SOULT, IN THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES, AT PARIS.

then, so known and so endowed, it is that the proprietors of this Journal have entrusted the literary management and poetic composition of the series of Illustrated Supplements in the course of issue upon the "Songs and Song Music of England."



CHARLES MACKAY, LLD.-FROM A BUST BY PATRICK PARK.

Charles Mackay is of very ancient and honourable extraction. He counts amongst his paternal ancestors the great family of the Mackays of Strathnaver, in Sutherlandshire, a powerful branch of a powerful clan; and is descended by the mother's side from the Roses of Kilravock, near Inverness, the proprietors for many centuries of one of the finest and most interesting old feudal strong-holds in the Highlands. Mr. Mackay was intended by his relative, General Mackay—also, by the way, a literary man—for a military career in India; but circumstances prevented the design, and the subject of this sketch was educated abroad, in Germany and Belgium. The poetic faculty soon made its appearance, and in 1836 Mr. Mackay, then, of course, quite a young man, published a volume of juvenile poems. The venture attracted the attention of one who was an excellent judge of books and men—John Black, late editor of the Morning Chronicle, and well known to a wide circle of friends and admirers as possessing an understanding seldom rivalled in its masculine power and stern acuteness, and a kindly heart ever open to the claims of young and unobtrusive merit. Mr. Black availed himself of Mr. Mackay's powers as a linguist, and he joined the Morning Chronicle, to which he contributed many stirring political ballads and jeux desprit, besides performing his duty in the foreign department of the paper. He was soon afterwards removed to the sub-editorial department, the hard and responsible duties of which he continued some years to fulfil. During this period his separate publications were numerous. In 1839 appeared the "Hope of the World," a poem of very great promise and no little performance, in heroic verse, accompanied by a collection of minor snatches, giving evidence of that mingled lyric sweetness and strength which was afterwards to be so finely developed. His next work was a prose one, "The Thames and its Tributaries," a pleasant, gossiping, literary, historic, and antiquarian account of our great river, written in that easy and fluent

what the vague beauties of the latter poet never did, a strong and abiding meaning, and in all its teachings and doctrines a certain pungent, stringent "reason why."

It was soon after the publication of this poem that Mr. Mackay proceeded to Glasgow, to undertake the management of a Liberal journal there. The Senatus Academicus of the University, delighted to hail a new citizen of high poetic reputation, and one who had ever used his intellectual powers so as to preserve the high gift pure and unblemished, unanimously conferred upon him the honour of a degree of LL.D.—a distinction which was communicated in a most flattering letter from the late Professor Thompson, the celebrated mathematician. A residence in Glasgow naturally led to an acquaintance with the grand scenery of the Hebrides, and from this proceeded, in 1846, the "Legends of the Isles" a finely and picturesquely fanciful series of short poems, partly legendary, partly purely imaginary. But still Mr. Mackay's real sympathies were rather with the workers and the strivers of the day, than the ancient feudal lords and island priests asleep in Iona. When the Daily News was started, he contributed to it a succession of short but stirring and nervous poems, called "Voices from the Crowd." The sensation which they created was immediate and intense, and still exists. Need we remind our readers of what may now be called a national song, "There's a good time coming, boys!" or need we recal to their recollection the bright and hopeful philosophy, the earnest and the loving spirit, in which these little poems were conceived, or the pithy, nervous, and idiomatic language in which they were clothed? "Voices from the Crowd" has gone through four editions, and brought its author lasting fame, at once political and literary. Still, however, embodying the expression of the feelings excited by his Highland ramble, we come, in the year 1847, upon a volume of "Voices from the Mountains," a thoughtful and characteristic collection of poetry, containing memorials which m

Mr. Mackay's last great poem, and perhaps his best, "Egeria, or the Spirit of Nature," is a thoughtful and finely philosophic demonstration of the futility and emptiuess of misanthropy, and the power of the Spirit of Nature, when earnestly appealed to and candidly and lovingly hearkened to, to dispel and scatter the cold despairing visions with which the soul of a reflective and earnest man is too often visited.

Mr. Mackay left Glasgow in 1847—the journal which he had conducted with unabating zeal and energy in the Liberal cause not long surviving the secession of its animating and directing spirit. Since the period in question he has been resident in London.

The above slight sketch may give some notion of the poetic and literary aptitude which pointed Mr. Mackay out as a fitting person to whom to confide the tusk of preparing a new version of the songs of England to the old music. An experienced judge, and with a refined and matured taste in all which relates to elegant and carnest literature, Mr. Mack ay is also a man of proved and approved poetic genius. Many of his brightest, most earnest, and most successful compositions have been songs. He possesses, indeed, in an especial degree the pure lyric been songs. He possesses, indeed, in an expectation. He never is aptitude. His muse is ever elevated and ever honest. He never is aptitude. His muse is ever clevated and ever honest. He never loses himself in abstractions. His songs and poems come at once from and go at once to heart and brain; while subliming, warming, and cheering them there is that glowing kindliness of nature, and that strong passionate love for good men, good thoughts, and good deeds, which is of itself an inspiration and a gift.



WINE-TABLE, OF IRISH BOG-YEW.-BY JONES DUBLIN

MEXICAN FIGURES.—BY M. MONTANARI.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 25.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Conversion of St. Paul. Monday, 26.—Brazil discovered, 1496.
Tuesday, 27.—Mozart born, 1756.
Wednesday, 28.—Admiral Byng shot, by sentence of court martial, 1757.
Thussday, 29.—George III. died, 1820.
Friday, 30.—King Charles I. beheaded, 1648.
Saturday, 31.—Hilary Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BEILDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 18:2.

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A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and manager, Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 26th, the entertainments will bounnence at Seven o'clock, with the gorgeous Specucie of Stude BearDe; after which M 3ENZA's, the celebrased repe-dancer, from Vienna, will perform most surprising feats of

OYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—Trumphant success,—lightly overflows—continuous novelties—new places end magic—enging and agenious Mechanism.—MONDAY, and during the week, the Indiatory Address by Mr.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE
MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs Fanny Kemble will commence a Series of Bead
fins of the Playsof Shakspare, at the 5r. JAMES THEATRE, King-street, on TUE-DA
EVENING, Feb. 34, 1852, on which occasion Mrs Kemble will read Mideummer Night's Dream

DOBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES,
232, Piccadilly.—Third Programme—Inimitable Novelties.—Every Evenive, at Eight
Clock, M and Madame Robin will reneat their inimitable SOIREES. Every Westnesday
a Morning Performance, at Half-past Two. Celidren under ton years of age half price.
Paces may be secured at Mr Mitcholi's Koyal Library, Mr Sams' Royal Library, Ebres, Andrews, &c. N.B.—The entertainments will be concluded with the marriculous performances
of Antonio Diavolo and his Clown (two automatons of unrivalled perfection); and also the
Last Moment of a Biocomer.

OVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at CRUSBY HALLMONDAY, JANUARY 26, My Love will make his first appearance these Two Ye
shy Ha I. He will present his Entertainment entitled LOVE'S LENYEN LUCG
NS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by Past Ten o'Clock, and a chi, and other contestainment. Principles Herr Lucy, Reerin at Eight, Stalla, 34: H.

Wednesday, February 4, at Wodurn; on Thursday, February 5, at Ampthil.

ACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALLA—

Conductor, Mr. COSTA—On WEDNESDAY next, JANUARY 29th. Mendelsations

HYMN of PRAISE, and ATHALLE. Vocalists: Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Miss M

Williams, and Mr Lockey. The illustrative verses to Athalis will be recived by Mr Vandenhoff. On FRIDAY week, FERKUARY 5th, Mendelsation's ELIJAKI. Vocalists: Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Amy Dolby, Miss Dolby, Miss M Williams, Mr Sims Heoves, Mr Walker, Mr

Novello, Mr Smythson, and Mr H Phillips.

The Orchestra—the most extensive in Exeter Hall—will consist of (including 16 double
bases) nextly 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s; Reserved Seats, 5s; Central Area (numbered
soats), 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6 in Exeter Hall; where, also, subscriptions will
be received, dating from Christmas last, entitling te admission to the above performances

I ONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOLETY, EXETEN

HALL—On FRIDAY, January 30th, Mendelsatohn's Sacred Oratorio, ELIJAH. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr Hpillips, &c. The Band and Chorns will
consist of 600. Conductor, &ir Surman, Founder of the Exeter Hall Orateries, The Subceription to the Society is £1 is per annum, or for Reserved Seats, £2 2s—two thelect for each
subscription concert. Subscribers now joining, and dating their subscriptions from Michaelmas will be entitled to Six Tickets, Sacvad Geats will be presented with
a spl-ndid Cooy of an Oratorio, or the "London Pealmist," by the Conductor—Single
Tickets, Area, 3s; Reserved, 1 the Area or Gallary. 5s; Central Area, Reserve, number,

MR. AGUILAR'S Second SOIRER of Classical Pianoforte Masic, from the works of Besthoven, will take place at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 7. Queen Anne-street, on TUESDAY, Japany 27. To commence at half-past Eight o'clock Programmer: Sonate Pathesique; Song; Sonate, plane and violit, Op. 18, No. 2; Sonate, plane and violit, Op. 18, No. 2; Sonate, plane and violit, Op. 18, No. 2; Sonate Pathesique; Song; Sonate, plane and violit, Op. 18, No. 2; Sonate, plane and violit, Op. 18, No. 2; Sonate, Pathesia, Pathesia,

MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.— The First of SIX CONCERTS will be given on THURSDAY JAN. 29 at Half-pai sight. Programme: Quartet, Haydn; Duet, piano and violoneelio, in F. Beethoven; An ante and Scherzo, Postumous Quarrot, Mondelssohn; brilliant Trio, in E. Op. 83. Hummel

single tickets, is cann. I separate three or more can have reserved sears to the sellers. Parties of three or more can have reserved sears to the sellers. Die LLA, Director.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIRES DANSANTES every night. As mission, sof; per quartor, All is. Mr Caldwell under-akes to tench any Lady or Gentleman unsequainted with the routine of the Ball-floom to enter with grace and freeding, and take unsequainted with the routine of the Ball-floom to enter with grace and freeding, and take the search for 1 s. Class Nights are form

part in this Fashionable Amusement in Sir Private Lessons, for 11 a. Class Nights are ing twice a week. The most LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUES FEB. 27. Admission, is.

INDOSTAN.—This Grand MOVING DIORAMA IS INDOSTAN.—This Grand MOVING DIORAMA IS Deen Daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight, a the ASLATIC GALLERY, Baker-Bazzar, Portrans-quare. Door open half an hour before each representation, to evisitors to see the museum—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 2h 65.

"One of the most beautiful diorante representations ever exhibited in this counting merchant."

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION (with the Collection

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. The Crystal Palsco as a Garden, the Diorama of the Overland Mail to India J Mehai, now exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock, will shortly close (for the productho New Diorama, the Military Achievements of his Grace the Duke of Wellington) on. 1s. 2s 6d. and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK. - THE URAN UTAN. provented by the Governor of Singapore; the HIPPOPOTAMUS, pro-JHAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Stogapore; the HIPPOPOTAMUS, probable highness the Vicercy of Egypt, the FLEFHANT CALF, and many recent adapted daily—Admission, is; on Mandays, 64.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—INSTITUTED, 1844.

An Extraordinary General Meesing of the Proprietors of this Society will be held at the Office on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at One o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday, the 1st Instant, for the purpose of declaring a Bouns, when the persons Assured have the right of being present, The Report, just printed, and the new Propoccus can now be obtained.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Jan. 1852.

TREE CANCER HOSPITAL, 1, Cannon-row, Parliament-

President—The Right Honourable the Earl of AirLie.

President—The Right Honourable the Earl of AirLie.

Treasurer—John Parkinson, Seq., 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Bankers—Measrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.

Humanity has long called for the establishment of a Hospital devoted exclusively to the relief of the poor suffering from that most painful and destructive disease, Cancer.

Such an institution is now founded and in active operation. The very large number of persons (chiefly females), who have applied for active operation. The very large number of persons (chiefly females), who have applied for active operation. The very large number of persons (chiefly females), who have applied for active operation and the work and extremely for the street of the Bankers are good enough to receive in aid of this charity.

N.B. Subscribers have come forward to the extent, now, of Three Hundred Guineas towards

Mrs Wolringe's proposition for raising One Thousand Guineas.

ONE PUPIL ONLY.—A Clergyman residing on the Sea-coast of Sussex who to RECEIVE into his house the SON of a GENTLEMAN, as Private Pupil.—For all puriculars, address Alerii, 6. Cariton-hill, St. John's-wood, London.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS.

HOUSE, Lincoln, a Private Establishment for the residence of a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, of the upper and indictionsee, in separate house. Conducted by Mr R GARDINER HILL, M R C S. Eog., or indiction of the system of "Non-restraint in Lunacy;" and Mrs Hill. Physician, R Elmhirst, Esq. M D, Cauteb.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL for the Examinations at Sandhurst, Addiscombe, Woolvich and the Universities, a various departments of commercial life, BE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 19th inst. J. A. EMBRTON, 19th Principal

Rev R R. Church, Association, Southampton-street, Strand.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Git Edged, at 5s per Volume, by senting them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HOUGE, it, Shoe-lane, London.

LEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, FG S. will commance the SECOND PART of his COURSE, constrains of TENNANT, FG S. will commance the SECOND PART of his COURSE, constrains of TENNANT, FG S. will commance the ARTS. They will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Minoral Substances in the ARTS. They will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Minoral Substances in the ARTS. They will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Prolimens and Diagrams. The LECTIVES begin on WEDNESDAY MORKING. JANUARY 28. at Nine o clock; and will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday, at the same hour. Fee, One Guicea.

R W JELF, D D, Principal.

COSTUME,—MRS. FOSTER'S LAST LECTURE on this sulpset.—MRS. FOSTER'S LAST LECTURE on this sulpset.—Mrs. T. C. FOSTER will repeat ber LE. TURE on MONDAY, JANUARY District to the WHITEINGTON CLUB, Armedol-arred, Strend, Descript or of a century of male Cestume from the Hoop to the Bloomer, illustrated by painting: (if is size) of variru fashiose, from 175 it o 1851. As the latter part of the Lecture, Mrs Foster will wear an clegant modification of the Bloomer Cosume. To commence at Eight o'Clock.—Tickets to be had of the Secretary of the Whitington Club, Arundel-atreet, Strand, price One Shilling; Reserved Seats. Two Shillings.

PLECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Rev. T. FISKE will give a LECtutk and a variety of wooderful and amusing Experiments upon persons in a perecty wasked state, on MoNDAY Evening, at 156. ALDEKSGA 7E-STREET; on Tu-stay,
fluureday, end Saturday Evenings, at the Egyptian Hall; on Wednesday and Friday Evenngs. at the Muric Hall, Store-street.—Dr. DAKLING will Lecture and Experiment on
isonday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at the Egyptian Hall; Tuesday, at the Beaunout In-titution, Mille-end; Thursday, at Is-ingtori, and at the Commercial Rosens, King'sond, Cheisea, on Saturday Evening, at Eight o'Clock.

THE THIRTEEN-HOUR ROUTE to DUBLIN,—On and after the 21 of FEBRUARY, Second-class Passengers will be conveyed by the 9.30 a.m. Expres 2 frain between London and Dublin; and by the Up Express Train, in connexion with the 9.am. Express Past from Singstown.

FARES.—First-class. £3; Second, £2. Return Tickets (available for a fortnight)—First-class, £4 lba; Second, £3. Children under Twelve, Half Farus.

Equally low Singr's and Return Tickets to and from Cark, L'merick, Belfast, Galway, &c. See "aradshaw's Guide," page 129.

ONDON WATFORD SPRING-WATER COMPANY.

The Shareholder' are informed that the amount of money required by the standing or lers of Parliament to be deposited in the Bank of England in the name of the Accountanteneral of the Court of Chancery before the 15th of January has been duly lodged, and the Amplications of the Change o Directors are taking all necessary steps to obtain the act
Applications for the remaining Shares may be made to the Brokers of the Company, Messrs.
JOHNSON and LONGDEN, Tokenhouse-yard; or to the Directors, at the Offices, 29, Moorgate-street.

By order of the Board.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN RANKIN, Secretary pro tem.

Sate-street. (Signed)

By order of the Board.

BENJAMIN RANKIN. Secretary pro tem.

LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING-WATER COMPANY,

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

[Provisionally Registered under the Act 7 and 8 Vietnia, cap. 110.]

Of which £1 75 de will be payable on signing the Susceriber's Contract, and no further Call

will be made until the Act has been obtained.

A proportion of the Shares is reserved for allotanent to Lauded Proprietors and Householders agreeing to take the Company's Water, who will have a preference on the allotment of Shares.

No responsibility to the Shareholders beyond the amount of their shares.

DIRECTORS.

Augustus Walter Arnold, Esq. 31, folden square.

George H Bovill, Eeq. 19. Abchurch-lane.

Walpole Eyre, Eq. 22, Byrasten-square.

Henry Thomas Hoose, Eq. M.P. 115, Piccadilly, and Drepdenz, Dorking, Surrey.

James Warren, Eq. (aps. House, Ended, and 95. Houndsditch.

Englaser-Famuel Collect Honor-tham, Eq. 19. Backingham-strees, Adelphl.

Solicitors—Mesars. Ma toy and Robinson, 7, Bank-buildings, Lottbury.

Bankers-Bir Samuel Scott, Barts, and Co. 1, Cavendish-square.

The object of this Company is to obtain from the chalk formation at Bushey Meadows, near

Watord, a plentiful supply of pure spring water, agreeable and uniform is its temperature at
all scasons, and to distribute this water soft, colouriess, bright, and incapable of producing a
fur on boiling, at a cheap rate, through pipes constantly charged, even so high as the upper

stories, to the houses in the western and north-western and most elevated districts of the
Motropolis, and in the various substabus places intervening between these districts and the
source of supply, including, and necessary describes and morth-western and most elevated districts of the
Motropolis, and in the various substabus places intervening between these districts and the
source of supply, including among others.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Boeksellers and News-agents at the published price. The Num-

Any subscriber not wishing to retain the Musical Supplement, published with this week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, can have it exchanged for next week's paper, by sending it, clean and uncut, to

BOOKS, &C., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lebabn's German in One Volume. —The Literary Almanack. —Lives of the Queens o England, Vol. V. —Itherary of the Groat Northern Railway. —Woman: Her Mission and her Life. —Gold Regions of Australia — Monociell's Plays. 3 vols.

MUSIC.—"Land of my Fathers."—"O Lord my God, to Thee,"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852.

THE intentions of the Government on various important matterssome of them peculiar to itself and its own organisation, but many still more interesting as affecting the public welfare-must remain a secret until the meeting of Parliament. It appears, however, that, in the meantime, the defenceless state of our coasts, to which public attention has been so strongly attracted, has not been overlooked by the responsible advisers of the Crown. It is announced on authority, that Captain Henderson, R.N., has hoisted his pendant in the Blenheim, and taken the command of the squadron at Portsmouth; that Captain Ramsay, R.N., of the Magicienne steam-frigate, is to command a steam squadron at Devonport; and that the Hon. Captain Carnegie, R.N., is to hoist his pendant in the Horatio, and command the squadron at Sheerness. This announcement is of no further present importance than to show that the influence of public origins on this subject to show that the influence of public opinion on this subject is at last felt in high quarters. We may therefore, expect that one of the very first questions brought before Parliament by the Ministry will be that of our military and naval establishments. Of course, as on every topic in this free country, there will be differences of opinion, both as to the real state of the national defences and of the means that should be adopted to meet all emergencies, actual or possible. But it is quite certain, whatever

OLUME NINETEEN of the ILLUSTRATED to a very small section of the people, in or out of Parliament, may do construct the public opinion of the great majority, both of interesting upwards of the THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.

Cases for Binding the Volume, 23. 6d. each.
Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsman; and may be had at the Office, 198, Strand, London. fluential and or non-influential persons, will support the Millistry in demanding that, in the present perplexing and dangerous, if not threatening, condition of affairs throughout Europe, Great Britain shall not remain the only country without either an efficient or a sufficient force to prevent a sudden attack. Some writers and speakers have imagined that thirty-seven years of peace, and of almost exclusive devotion to the material interests of an essentially commercial and industrial country, have either lulled us into a false security, or weakened the old spirit which enabled us to preserve our shores inviolate and to face and to converse into a false security, or weakened the old spirit which enabled us to preserve our shores inviolate, and to face and to conquer the world. Whatever truth there may be in the first supposition, it will be found, to the cost of any foreign state that should be wicked and foolhardy enough to put it to the proof that there is none whatever in the last. The old spirit still survives; and the "pluck" which a great American philosopher who visited us three or four years ago considered to be the distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen is as much, if not more, to be depended on than ever it was. It would not, however, be either a pleasant or a merciful thing that this energy and courage should be called forth to repel a sudden invasion. We might, and we would, find a bullet and a grave for every foe that landed on our shores. But the cost of life to ourselves, and of misery to our survivors, would be rather more formidable than is necessary. The country will not only support the Government in demanding from Parliament the necessary funds to increase our naval and military establishments, and to port the Government in demanding from Parliament the necessary funds to increase our naval and military establishments, and to render such as we already have more useful and effective, but will force both Parliament and the Government to consider the question if there should be any hesitation on their parts in acting with the proper spirit and promptitude. The English, fortunately for themselves, do not like playing at soldiers; but when there is real soldiers' work to be done they are the people to do it, as the history of the world can abundantly testify, and as it will testify again, should any aggression be made upon their honour or their liberties. The English prefer to work, but, if they must fight, they will fight effectually. will fight effectually.

> THE French President, who is a man somewhat chary of his words, is reported to have made a grim and significant witti-cism on the subject of universal suffrage. "I go to that ocean," said he, "only to baptize, and by no means to drown myself" (Pour me baptiser, pas pour me noyer). Having served its purpose of renewing his powers for ten years, subject of course to the chances of a reaction and of a coup d'état on the part of

(Pour me baptiser, pas pour me noyer). Having served its purpose of renewing his powers for ten years, subject of course to the chances of a reaction and of a coup d'état on the part of some other daring and successful genius, the principle of universal suffrage is to be rendered as innoxious and as nugatory as possible. Universal suffrage is, it is true, to elect a Legislative Body, to sit, like the President, for ten years, if it can, but the Legislative Body so elected is to be utterly powerless.

In a very emphatic but maif circular addressed by M. de Morny to the prefects of the various departments, the obscurity of the Napoleonic Constitution upon this point is cleared up. "The head of the State," says M. de Morny, "aims at avoiding all the theatrical and dramatic part in the new Assembly, by interdicting the publication of speeches." They may talk as much as they like, but the world will never know what they say; and as for their doings, they are to occupy themselves with no other business than to give validity to the laws which the President shall order them to pass. They are to have no power to reject any proposition brought before them. They are not even to have the power of making any alteration or amendment, however simple it may be, without the consent of the Government—that is to say, of the President. But, as if universal suffrage were not rendered ridiculous enough by being entrusted with no higher powers than those necessary for the election of a body of marioneties such as these, Louis Napoleon, in bitter mockery, will not even allow the darling principle with which he has baptized himself the small privilege of choosing the puppets. "As soon as you shall have intimated to me," says M. de Morny to the prefects, "the candidates who shall have the best chance of obtaining a majority of votes on the conditions indicated above, the Government will not hesitate openly to recommend them to the choice of the electors." The conditions referred to are, that the candidates shall be respectable nobodies seems but to have just begun.

BURNING THE COLONIAL MINISTER IN EFFIGY.—The people of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, burnt in engy Earl Grey, the Minister for Colonial Affairs, and Sir W. Denison, the Governor of the colony, at a great public meeting, held by torchlight, in Angust last. Their object was to testify their loyalty to the Queen, and to exhibit their repugnance to the system of transportation which is upheld by her Ministers.

ILLNESS of THE ARCHDEACON OF MANCHESTER.—We are sorry to learn that the Venerable Archdeacon Rushton is very indusposed.

Synod of The French Evangelical Churches,—The Rev. Henry Angus, of St. Nicholas-lane Church, has proceeded to the meeting of the Synod of Evangelical Churches of France. Mr. Angus goes as deputy from the committee on foreign correspondence of the United Presbyterian Church; and Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, proceeds from a similar committee of the Free Church. We are glad to think that the committee of neither Courch has thought the present condition of France, and especially of Paris, a reason for not sending a deputation, but the reverse.—Aberdeen Herald.

Arrival of the Remains of the Late Right Hon. R. L. Shell.—The Ganges, 84, Captain Smith, C.B., has arrived at Sheerness, from the Mediterranean. She has on board the remains of the late Mr. Sheil, on their way to Dublin, for interment in Tipperary.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELE.—The general committee met on Monday last; the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. Amongst the other members present were, the Earl of Harrowby, the Rev. Sir Chas. Farnaby, Bart., Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., &c. Grants of money were made in aid of the erection of churches at Stoke Newington, in the submys of London; and at Bodle-street-green, in the parish of Hurstmonceux, Sussex; towards rebuilding the chapel at Gaydon, in the parish of Hurstmonceux of the interior of the church of St. Margaet, Stoke, and fitting up with seats vacant spaces in the church of St. Margaet's, York; and fittin

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The hospitalities of the Court have been enjoyed by a distinguished circle during the past week. On Friday last the second of a series of dramatic performances took place, when Mr. Planche's comedy of "Not a Bad Judge," and the farce of the "Lottery Ticket," were represented by the actors of the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres, under the direction of Mr. Charles Kean. Among the company present to witness the performance were, his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, his Serene Highness the Prince Nicholas of Nassau, Chevalier and Madame Bunsen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, the Baron Hadeln, the Baron Roggenbach, &c.

On Saturday his Excellency Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, had an audience of her Majesty, to which he was introduced by Earl Granville, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Earl of Morley was in attendance on the Queen as Lord in Waiting.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours (who had arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen on the previous evening), and Prince Leonold of Saxe-Coburg, attended divine service in the Catholic Chapel at Clewer.

On Monday morning the Queen and the Duchess de Nemours walked

at Clewer.
On Monday morning the Queen and the Duchess de Nemours walked in the Home Park and the Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out hunting, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, and attended by Col. F. H. Seymour.

by Col. F. H. Seymour.

On Tuesday Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince did not take their usual morning walk, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather; but her Majesty rode in the Riding-house in the for-noon.

On Wednesday his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Francis and Lady Arabella Baring, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. The Duchess of Sutherland, Viscount Canning, Sir James and Lady Graham, Lord and Lady Seymour, and the Hon. Hermione St. Maur, have also had the honour of sharing the Royal hospitality during the week.

the week.

Lord Byron and Lieut.-General Sir E. Bowater have succeeded the Earl of Morley and Captain Hon. J. Denman in their duties of Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been for some time past prevented from joining the Queen's parties at Windsor Castle by a slight attack of rheumatic pains. Her Royal Highness has given £50 to the destitute survivors of the Amazon.

attack of rhematic pains. Het koyn higheess has given 200 to the decided survivors of the Amazon.

The Duke of Wellington has subscribed £100 towards the funds for relieving the widows and orphans left destitute by the burning of the Amazon. His Excellency the American Minister, and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and Col. T. B. Lawrence, left town on Monday morning for Paris, to be absent a few days. Mr. Bancroft Davis remains as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States during the absence of the Minister.

The attainment of his majority by Viscount Sandon was celebrated at Sandon on Friday, the 16th inst., by upwards of sixty of the tenantry and tradesmen of the Earl of Harrowby dining together. The church bells were rung at intervals during the day; and in the afternoon the foundation-stone of the intended new hall, on the site of the old one, was laid by Viscount Sandon, in the presence of the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, and other members of the family.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived in town on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle.

Mr. Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, is to be created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord Clermont.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase authorities have shown so little disposition to take advantage of the open weather, that we have nothing on paper for next week but coursing. The fixtures embrace Barrock (Cumberland), on Monday; Longford (Salop), on Tuesday; Southminster (Essex), on Wednesday and Thursday; Ashdown Park open on Wednesday and three following days; Walton (Morpeth), on Thursday; and the Altcar Club, on Thursday and Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The publication of the Chester Handicap, although it altered the position of some of the leading favourites, did very little towards improving business. Only the two favourites were really backed. The Derby betting, en the contrary, was heavy, Augur, Orelio, Kingston, Alired the Great, and Filius having strong parties, at improving prices:—

parties, at improving prices:— LINCOLN HARDICAP. 2 to 1 aget Yiew Halloo (t) | 3 to 1 aget Lasy Agres (t) METROPOLITAN HANDICAP. 100 to 6 aget Kitchion | 20 to 1 aget Marcafoot. CHESTER CUP.

30 to I aget Ariosto (t)	40 to 1 aget Goldfinder (t)	100 to 1 agst Aphrodite (t)				
33 to 1 Grand Duke (t)	50 to 1 Nancy (t)	100 to 1 Harp (t)				
33 to 1 Ringleader	50 to 1 - Koh-i-Noor (t)	100 to 1 Tom Holtby (t)				
	#6 to 1 Haresfoot					
40 to 1 The Confessor (t)	66 to 1 - Eliza Middleton (1)	1				
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES 7 to 1 agst Filius (t)						
DERBY.						
O do 9 word Trability Writing (a)	1 10 to 1 and On the (4)	1 00 40 1 amos (12.2-0 Th				

14 to 1 — Augur (t) 18 to 1 — Kingston (t) 25 to 1 — Aifred the Gt. (t) | cholson | 25 to 1 — Lapidist | 30 to 1 — Filius (t) THURSDAY.—The "movements" this afterneon were on too small a scale to require more than a return of the prices.

CHESTER CUP.

| 50 to 1 aget Cossack (t) | 1000 to 15 sget Duc-an-Durras | 1000 to 10 aget Payment (t) | 1000 to 10 aget Payment (t) | 1000 to 15 aget Duc-an-Durras | 1000 to 15 aget Duc-an-14 to 1 aget Augur (t) | 18 to 1 agst Kingston (t)

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—On Friday, the 9th instant, a deputation, consisting of about thirty of the tradesmen of Lymington, headed by the Mayor, and accompanied by James Brown, Esq., the town clerk, Captain Mackinnon, R.N., and some other gentlemen and members of the Town Council, proceeded to Efford-house, for the purpose of presenting a splendid silver inkstand to the Marchioness of Hastings, and Captain Yelverton, R.N., as a mark of respect on the occasion of their leaving their residence at Efford for Brighton.

THE DUKE OF REICHSTANT'S REMAINS.—Vienna correspondence of the 16th inst. states that the Emperor of Austria has consented to the request of the President of France for the removal of the Duke of Reichstadt's remains from Vienna to Paris. The body of the only son of the first Napoleon was deposited in the vaults of the Capucin Church, by command of the late Emperor Francis. This is the Imperial purial-place of the House of Austria, and it was considered at the time a mark of special favour to permit the intrusion of less illustrious clay into that dark and exclusive tenement. At the demise of "der gute Franzi" (as Francis was called), his coffin was placed aext to that of his "dear grandson."

ANNUITIES GRANTED AND CEASED SINCE 1810.—A parliamentary paper, showing "the amount of annuities for lives and for terms of years granted in each year, since 1810 inclusive, and the amount of capital stock cancelled in each of said years on account of such terminable annuities," was cancelled in each of said years on account of such terminable annuities," was printed on Monday by order of the Honse of Commons. It appears that the annuities for lives granted from the 1st September, 1808, to the year ending the 5th January, 1831, amounted to £2,413,724 183, 6d. The annuities granted for terms of lives within the same period amounted to £2,694,507 15s. 6d. The number of life annuities which expired since 1810 amounted to £1,434,581 2s., and the number of annuities for terms since 1826 amounted to £1,6434,581 2s., and the number of annuities for terms since 1826 amounted to £2,694,503, 1832 19s. 8d. The long annuities transferred and cancelled, including stock purchased with money since 1808, was £36,059,132 19s. 8d. The long annuities transferred and cancelled, with respect to annuities for terms of years, was £19,565,288, and the long annuities transferred and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled to £101,260,288, and the long and 5the Baptist Home Mission; to the Parent Religious Tract Society, £100; Sunday School Union, £100; and to the College Academy at Bristol, and also at Stepney, for the education of Baptist Missionaries, £100 to each; and to the Baptist Irish Missionary Society, £50; all free of legacy duty.

The Univers says that Mr. Thomas Graves Law, of Winchester School, aged 15 years, and Miss Helen Anne Law, aged 19, children of the Hon. William Law, were received into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church at Boulogne, on January 17, by Father Ferarra.

The Society of Arts' medal for the production of "the best colou cancelled in each of said years on account of such termin printed on Monday by order of the House of Commons.

An influential meeting was held at Manchester on Tuesday, at which An influential meeting was held at Manchester on Auesday, at which Mr. Elihu Burritt was prosent, when a resolution was proposed to the effect that the trade and commerce of this king?om with all countries of the civilized, world called for the adoption of an uniform penny postage as a means of cementing peace, and extending the philanthropic and Christian movements of the age.

THE FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

In the Times' City article of Friday week there appeared a notice of the efforts now being made to promote extensive emigration to Australia, in the course of which the following observations occur:-

In the course of which the following observations occur:—

It appears that the plan lately recommended for organising a system of emigration to Australia on sound business principles is likely to be attempted without delay, and that the Family Colonization Loan Society, founded by Mrs. Chisholm, will constitute its basis. The course of that society has been to send out emigrants of good character in family groups, a portion of the necessary expenses being advanced, to be repaid from their earnings in the colony. Its success, hitherto, has been remarkable, so far as its limited constitution allowed, but the object now is to give it a commercial bearing that shall ensure its extension so as to meet the existing emergency. The funds employed by Mrs. Chisholm's society have been raised by voluntary contributions, and, although it was found that strong reliance could be placed upon the punctual repayment of the loans made, and that consequently the principal sum would long be kept intact, new loans being made as old once were paid off, there was no provision for a proper rate of interest, nor for such additional payment as would cover the risk from occasional defaulters. The plan, therefore, in this state commended itself merely to those who regarded it for its philanthropy, and, as is usually the case when the fact is lost sight of, that true philanthropy should be made consistent with mutual advantage, some of the best wishes of its promoters were at the same time counteracted.

This statement has called forth an explanation from Mrs. Chisholm,

This statement has called forth an explanation from Mrs. Chisholm, which appeared in the Times of Wednesday last, and which, as the subject is of much interest, and attracts general attention at the present time, we give in her own words; viz. -

ject is of much interest, and attracts general attention at the present time, we give in her own words; viz.—

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir.—In carrying out my system of emigration, as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the City, and must, therefore, ask permission to say a few words to elucidate some remarks which appeared in the Times' 'City article' on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. On the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions of the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was thus, you will perceive, every anxiety to carry out the principle; but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the clerical aid that would then become necessary, it was ulumately resolved to adopt simple inexpensive machinery in connexion with the society, until it had attained such a growth as to justify the adoption of a different mode (a period which, in the opinion of my friends, has now arrived), and I was directed to consult with some of the depositors on the subject, and gather their opinions, that beth parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some self-preserving principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then embodied as a part of the rules and regulations in the printed prospectrs:—

"Fecs.—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance-fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to

	advancing loan):			
Amou	nt of loans to e	migrants, p	er Slains Cast	le		£865	0	0
53	33	32	Blundell	**		674	0	0
99	99	19	Athenian	**		524	0	0
	Total amount	of loans		• •		£2,063	0	0
Reser	ve fees from 50					£250	10	0
,, 260 children, at 5s. each			0.0	0.0	65	0	0	
Entrance fees from 761 persons, at is. each			0.0		38	1	0	
								_

Gratifying as it may be to have my name mentioned with praise in the Times, still I cannot, as the society's parent, allow my promising and healthy child, which I have reared in the suburbs with so much maternal suffering and privation, to be introduced to the world as having the rickets, or suffering from a sickly constitution.

I remain, &c.,

I remain, &c.,

I remain, &c.,

I remain, &c.,

I remain &c.,

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

An immense mass of correspondence, of numerous and conflicting statements has occupied the columns of our daily contemporaries since our last publication but the facts are few, and afford little prospect of an amicable adjustment. The good-natured endeavours of philanthropic, would-be arbitrators have ended something like those of the bystanders who interfere in a quarrel between man and wife—both masters and employed buffet the friendly advocates for a compromise. Lord Cranworth, who had been consulted by Lord Ashburton, whether the latter should consent to act as arbitrator, replied in a very calm, dignified, and able letter, pointing out to the workmen the invariable result of combinations amongst themselves; namely, that they end in failure, that masters ought to employ whoever they may please for each and every portion of the work, and that workmen are at full liberty to accept or reject the terms of the masters, and that the obvious duty and interest of operatives is to treat the matter as a more question of bargain. Under the circumstances, the learned judge sees no possibility of an arbitration to solve the difficulty, as he considers the man to have placed themselves in a false position. Lord Cranworth's letter called forth a communication from Viscount Goderich, Messrs. T. Hughes, and A. Vansitiart, who were the gentinemen authorised by the executive council of the Amalgamated Society to lay the question of arbitration before Lords Ashburton and Granworth, stating that Lord Cranworth had quite mistaken the facts of the case, as the council did not insist that the masters should not employ makiled labourers, and did not ask for a law compelling masters and men to submit to any arbitration whatever, but merely asked for the formation of such a board as exists in France-under the title of "Conseil de Prud'hommes," to which any master and men can refer disputes, voluntarily agreeing to abide by its decision. The executive committee of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers issued amanifesto on the 16th, declaring their right to do what they like with their own, their resolve to remain masters of their establishments, and their only want, to be let alone. They explain the peculiar position of master engineers, that production is carried on almost entirely to order, and limited as to time in its completion, and consequently cannot be carried on without over-time. They show how by piece-work many of the employed have been enabled to become promise. Lord Cranworth, who had been consulted by Lord Ashburton, whether the latter should consent to act as arbitrator, replied in a very calm,

THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT CONGREGATION AT ROME.—The clergy THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT CONGREGATION AT ROME.—The clergyman and congregation of the English chapel at Rome have repudiated the authority of their own Protestant Bishop, on the ground that the Pope, as Bishop of Rome, is sole ordinary of all episcopal churches in that diocese. The purisdiction of the Bishop of Gibraltar is disowned; but it does not appear that the authority of the Pope has been formally acknowledged. These poor people, therefore, for the present are stripped of the benefit of episcopal superintendence and favour. They are hanging in mid-air between the two churches; but we hope that, with the help of the fertile brains and ample stores of casuistry posessed by their party, they have been able to frame some consoling theory to cheer them in their desolation. The principal signet in the perpetration of this scandal we understand to have been no less a personage than the Right Hon. Dr. Nichol, lately a member of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, and, like several of his most distinguished colleagues, notorious for the profession of Church principles the very reverse of those which were held by their thoroughly Protestant chief.—Daily News of Wednesday. EPITOME OF NEWS .- FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The address in the House of Lords, in reply to the speech from the Throne, on the opening of Parliament, will be moved by the Earl of Albemarle; and in the House of Commons, as we stated in our last Number, by Sir R. W. Buikeley, member for the county of Anglesea, and seconded by Mr. J. Bonham Carter, member for Winchester.

The Customs officers stationed at the building of the Great Exhibition of the Carter was the county of the Carter with the state of the Carter was considered by Mr. J. Bonham Carter, member for Winchester.

bition for revenue purposes have been withdrawn, and resumed their duties at the Custom-house.

the Custom-house.

Two workmen discovered lately an old pewter tankard, containing 200 gold coins, in a field at Heskin, near Preston, supposed to be of the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

The shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bentinck amount to £320,000, in bar silver and dollars, for India and China, and £12,000 for Alexandria.

The Austrian Government has issued orders to its police to confiscate all copies of the Daily News found in the Imperial dominions.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris from his château near Cannes. The noble and learned Lord, who, according to the last letters received by her Ladyship, has much improved in health, intends to remain in the French capital until a few days previous to the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Townshend, the son of Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P., has been appointed to a clerkship in the Freign Office, in the room of Mr. Bidwell, resigned.

The Courrier d'Athènes relates that just as the body of the wife of a The Courrier d'Athènes relates that just as the body of the wife of a Persian gipsy, named Plassan, was being interred in the cemetery in that city, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin. It was immediately opened, and, on some restoratives being administered to the supposed dead woman, she soon recovered sufficiently to be able to return to her home.

Negotiations have been entered into to obtain a performance at Drury-lane Theatre, under the most illustrious patronage, for the benefit of the fund for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Amazon.

The Stamford Mercury says:—"Within the last few days Mr. Cardwell, M.P., has visited this district, and it is said he has purchased a well-known estate in Gedney Marsh, consisting of 2400 acres of fine land, at about £30 per acre."

estate in Gedney Marsh, consisting of 2400 acres of the land, at about 250 per acre."

Sir R. Abercromby, late British Ambassador to the King of Sardinia, left Turin on the 16th, to repair to the Hague, at which Court he is now appointed to represent his Sovereign. The Piedmontese Gazette, in reference to his departure, says:—"Sir R. Abercromby, during his long residence at Turin, by his amiable manners and his rare qualities of head and heart, has gained the respect and esteem of every one."

It appears that in three years—1848, 1849, and 1850—there were only 2455 cases tried by jurors in County Courts, out of 702,694 cases tried.

The museum of the Luxembourg, after having been long closed, was re-opened to the Parisian public on Monday. A certain number of the pictures was necessary; and about forty new pictures, recently purchased by the State, having been introduced, the galleries of the Luxembourg present a new appearance.

having been introduced, the galleries of the Luxembourg present a new appearance.

Workmen (says a Paris paper) are at present occupied at the Taileries in arranging the Pavilion of Flora, formerly inhabited by Mdme. Adelaide, for the offices of the President of the Republic. At this point is to be placed the office for the electric telegraph, and here all the wires from the various Ministerial hotels, the Council of State, the Legislative Body, and the Senate are to meet.

The difficulties which have for some months back prevented the creation of an establishment of public baths and wash-houses at Brussels, for the use of the poor, have of late been removed, by the purchase of a piece of land suited to the purpose, in the Rue des Capucins, in the midst of the most populous quarter of the city.

The number of trees of liberty already cut down in Paris and the banlieue is about 1200. The most remarkable was one which was planted by Louis Blanc opposite the clock in the garden of the Luxembourg. The number of the inscriptions—"Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité"—on public buildings, which have been removed, is about 1000.

Two million copies of the new French Constitution have been printed, and are to be placarded in the 37.234 communes of France.

Preparations have already commenced at the Luxembourg for the reception of the new French Senste. The old tribune will, it is said, be removed, and the members will speak from their places. The tribune of the old Chamber of Deputies has been also taken away; and the bureau of the President, which was in the salle which has just been demolished, has been brought into it. The sentence of Satah Ann Hills, connected with the murder at York, who was respited for a week, has been commuted to transportation for life, owing to the urgent representations on her behalf by the jury, the chaplain of the gaol, the municipality of York, and the leading inhabitants, chiefly on the ground of the bad character of the witnesses on whose testimony the conviction took place.

The Corporation of

life, owing to the urgent representations on her behalf by the jury, the chaplain of the gaol, the municipality of York, and the leading inhabitants, chiefly on the ground of the bad character of the witnesses on whose testimony the conviction took place.

The Corporation of Windsor having expressed a desire to place the portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert among the portraits of English Monarchs adorning the Town Hall, on which a large sum of money, in repairs and decorations, has been lately expended, Colonel Phipps has communicated to Alderman Bedborough the gracious intention of her Majesty and Prince Albert to present their likenesses to the corporation. Colonel Phipps having requested to be supplied with the dimensions of the frames, in order that the likenesses may be painted to the size, the General Purposes Committee of the Windsor Corporation met last Saturday, and it was decided that the frames should be of the same size as those of George III. and Queen Charlotte, whose likenesses are placed on each side of the Recorder's test.

The two sons of Kossuth are with a gentleman at Bayswater, and his daughter is at a school in Loudon-road, St. John's Wood.

Lord Mahon will assist Mr. Cardwell to edit the Peel papers. It is stated that the Duke of Wellington has consigned the publication of his papers also to Lord Man on.

It is intended to raise a fund for a testimonial to Dr. Grant, Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in University College, by a committee of distinguished scientific gentlemen, to acknowledge his valuable labours in the pursuits of comparative anatomy and zoology. Dr. Grant spent a considerable patrimony in travelling throughout Europe, and relinquished the pecuniary advant gas of his profession as a physician to be enabled to diffuse a taste for these important studies.

The Queen has granted permission to Professor Owen and to Dr. Joseph Hooker to reside in two of the houses on Kew Green which belonged to the late King of Hanover. Prince Albert wrote a fattering letter to

number.

A gentleman has kindly offered a donation of 100 guineas in aid of the general objects of the Society of the Friend of the Clergy, to be paid on or before the 28th of April next—the day fixed for the anniversary festival—provided twenty similar sums are forthcoming on that day. Four promises have been received.

The set of fifteen bells intended for the Royal Exchange, London, which have for some time past book recessing at Mr. Taylor's bell-foundry.

which have for some time past been recasing at Mr. Taylor's bell-'oundry, Loughborough, are now nearly finished, and will shortly be transmitted to their place of destination.

The Earl of Hardwicke intends to bring before the House of Lords,

very early in the session, all the facts he can collect respecting the incendiary fires that have occurred in the agricultural districts. The noble Earl is appealing to all the parishes in Cambridgeshire to collect evidence and furnish him with it before the 1st of February.

We learn from the Journal of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies that shocks of earthquake are still occasionally feit in the vicinity of Math, Rapolla, Barile, and Rionero. The last occurred on the 22d ult.

The Memorial Bordelais states that the wooden houses now constructing for Cavenne will be capable of accommodating a repulation of second

The Memorial Bordelais states that the wooden houses now constructing for Cayenne will be capable of accommodating a population of 2200, who will form the nucleus of an agricultural establishment, subjected to military régime, and the members of which will hereafter, if their conduct be good, be permitted to be joined by their families.

The Rev. Mr. Stockfleth, the well-known daring missionary of Lapland, and who is distinguished for his profound knowledge of the Lappish dialects, is again engaged in a mission tour to Lapland. The Norwegian Church and Instruction Department has appointed Theol. Cand. Früs, tutor in Lappish and Cwenish; and has granted a sum for the publication, in Lappish and Norwegian, of Stockfleth's Lappish translation of Wexel's "Short Bible History."

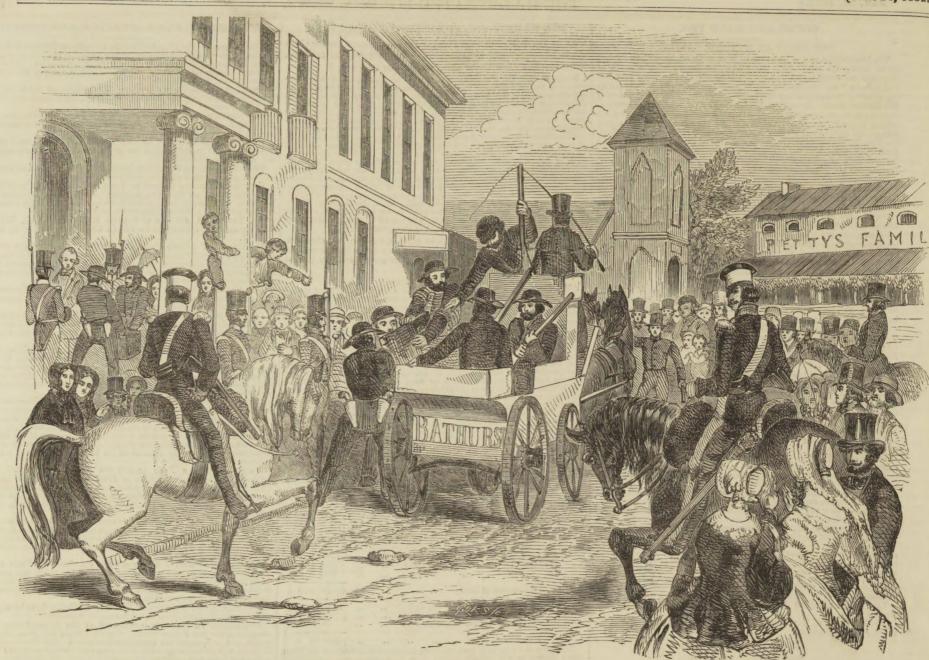
According to a recent return, there are in Paris the following public carriages:—1530 hackney-coaches, coupés, and cabriolets; 1668 ditto called voitures de remise; and 340 omnibuses, independently of the diligences to the

A great number of persons have lately died in Paris from apoplexy,

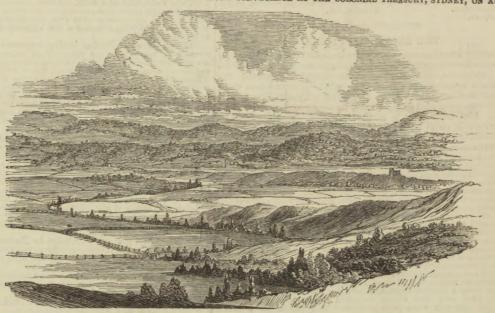
used, it is supposed, by the unseasonable mildness of the weather. In the last sitting of the Roman Archeological Society, the secretary

read a letter from the King of Prussia, announcing his acceptance of the title of honorary member of the society in the class of Sovereigns.

His Excellency James Hudson has arrived, on leave, from the British embassy at Rio, en route to assume his diplomatic functions at F.orence, where he is appointed to succeed the late Sir George Baillie Hamilton as resident Minister.



ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GOLD CONVEYANCE AT THE COLONIAL TREASURY, SYDNEY, ON AUGUST 21, 1851; FROM A SRETCH BY MARSHAL CLAXTON.



BATHURST PLAINS, FROM THE WHITE ROCK SCHOOL-HOUSE.



COOMBING SYDNEY, FORTY MILES BEYOND BATHURST, WHERE GOLD WAS FOUND IN 1849.

AUSTRALIA.—THE BATHURST GOLD DISTRICT.

We have been favoured by two Correspondents with the accompanying Views

We have been favoured by two Correspondents with the accompanying Views of interesting incidents and localities in the Australian Gold District, the Intelligence received from whence, detailed in page 74, is very important.

The first Illustration shows the arrival, on August 24, of the Governmen Gold Conveyance at the Colonial Treasury, which, said the Sydney Morning Herald of August 22, "has the prospect of being illustrated in a very attractive form throughout Europe and America. Mr. Claxton was on the spot, awaiting the arrival of the escort with its golden freight; and a dashing sketch from his artistic pencil, embracing the characteristic group which surrounded the vehicle containing the largest portion of the last week's yield at the gold diggings, will be forwarded by the earliest mail to the ILUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. In addition to yesterday's consignments of gold by the Government conveyance and the mail, large quantities were brought down by individuals. Mr. R. Campbell tertius, purchased about £1000 worth from miners who arrived in Sydney on foot. Among those who yesterday applied at the Treasury for the golden parcels were the anxious wives of industrious and lucky miners, whose faces, a once expressive of both hope and fear, will form by no means the least interesting feature of Mr. Claxton's sketch. The last three numbers of the Bathurs Free Press have been printed but half the usual size, in consequence of some o the compositors having gone to the diggings."



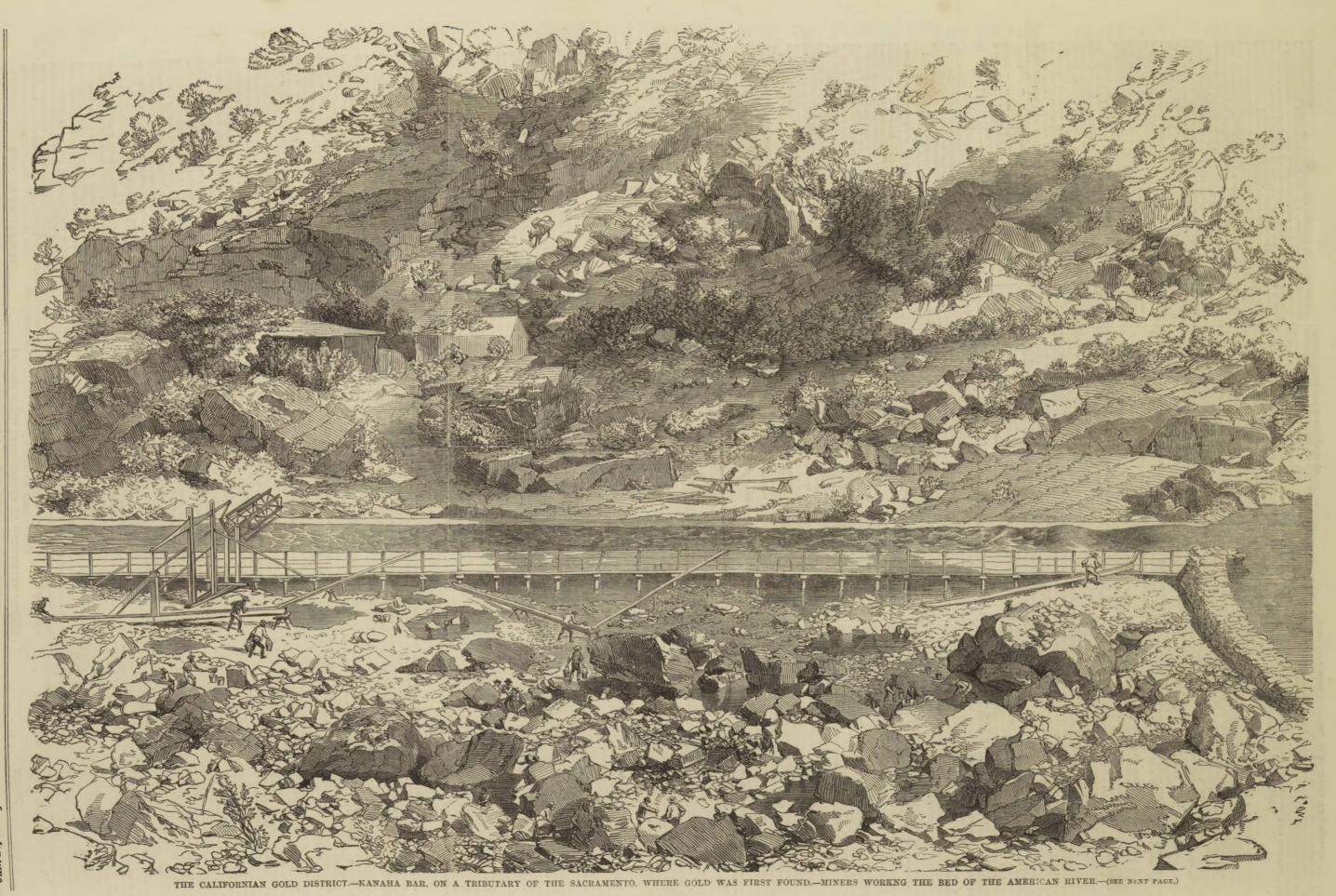
BLSWICK FOUR MILES FROM SYDNEY, ON THE GREAT WESTERN

The three other Sketches are by an ameteur.

Elswick, the property of James Norton, Esq., is situated four miles from the city of Sydney, on the Great Western Road. The mansion is spacious, containing suites of rooms of good proportions; it stands in a park of about 100 acres, in which the owner has shown excellent taste in clumping the timber and cutting glades, giving nearer and more distant views of the surrounding country. The view of Bathurst Plains, looking about north-west, is taken from the "White Rock School-House," and gives a good idea of the "plains" which occur in many parts of New South Wales. When first discovered they were clothed with very tall grass, but no appearance of timber having ever grown upon them: their edges are bounded with the usual endless forest of the country Bathurst Plains are about twelve miles long, by eight broad. The town in the distance towards the left is Bathurst, 120 miles from Sydney; that towards the right, with the church on the hill, Kelso. The winding track through the Plain, ringed with numerous firlike trees of swamp oak, &c., marks the course of the river Macquarie.

fringed with numerous nrinke trees of swamp oak, eet, nakes the consistency river Macquarie.

Coombing, forty miles beyond Bathurst from Sydney, is the property of Thomas Icely, Esq., member of the Legislative Council. here his friends have often experienced a cordial and elegant hospitality. The large buildings to the left of the Sketch are the wool-stores, barns, stables, &c Around is a large extent of cultivated alluvial soil. The double-headed mountain in the background is called Mount Macquarie.



GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

Or the many Illustrations of this new Gold Field which the obliging intelligence of Correspondents has enabled us, from time to time, to present to the readers of the Illustrated London News, the large View upon the preceding page presents the most practical picture. It has been sketched by Mr. John Borthwick, a clever water-colour painter, who first visited the locality as a goldseeker, but is now settled in the neighbourhood, and is actively engaged in his profession, by taking portraits of successful adventurers, chiefly to be sent to their friends at a distance. In will be seen that, besides presenting us with a picture, our ingenious Correspondent has sketched with equal minuteness the industrial economy of this extraordinary scene.

KANAHA BAR,

The place which this Sketch represents, is situated on the South Fork of the American River, about 18 miles below Caloma, where gold was first discovered. The view shows a company of miners at work in the bed of the river, having turned the water by means of a dam from their natural channel into a wooden flume or aqueduct laid on the rocks at the side of the river. The operation of working the bed of a river requires such an outlay of capital and labour before any of the precious metal can be extracted, that it is always undertaken by companies of from ten to twenty men. They begin by posting a notice on any conspicuous part of the claim, intimating how far such claim extends each way, and their intention of working it at the proper season. If they neglect to work it, however, the first summer after posting this notice, other parties may step in and "jump the claim," as the saying is when a man works grounds already claimed by another.

saying is when a man works grounds already claimed by another.

The river is generally drained off a claim by means of a race cut through the bank; but where the nature of the ground will not permit that—as in the prevent claim, where the mountains rise abruptly from the river, and the banks of the river are but a confused pile of huge rocks—the method here represented, called filumeracing, is resorted to.

At the cost of a great deal of labour and money in moving and blasting rocks, a place has been levelled off sufficiently to admit of the flume being built on it, which is made entirely of wood, and laid on sleepers supported in some places on the rocks, in others resting. The dimensions of the flume are about 15 feet wide by 3 feet deep, just of sufficient capacity to contain the waters of the river during the summer months.

This company number 15 members, and have about 15 hired hands employed. They were two months engaged in building their flume, the timber for which cost them 130 dollars per 1000 feet laid down there. The sleepers and aprights are pine logs, which in most places it would cost but little trouble to obtain; but in the immediate neighbourhood of this claim there are few trees, and the mountains are so precipitous and rocky as to add greatly to the difficulty of the work.

are pine logs, which in most places it would cost but little trouble to obtain; but in the immediate neighbourhood of this claim there are few trees, and the mountains are so precipitous and rocky as to add greatly to the difficulty of the work.

The miners are here represented at work, digging under the large rocks in the bed of the river. While some are moving rocks, picking and shovelling dirt into buckets, others are baling water out of the hole; for, though the river is turned, there is always a great deal of water to contend against, and consequently the ground is worked in small holes, which are filled up with stones when worked out. One man is employed carrying buckets full of dirt to the sluice, where it is washed and the go'd extracted. This method of washing dirt is the most expeditions yet discovered. The sluice is a long weeden trough, about one foot wide by seven or eight inches deep. It is placed at an inclination, and a full stream of water is kept running through it. About twelve feet from the head of the sluice is what is called a ripple-bar, or bar of wood about an inch high; at an equal distance below is another ripple-bar, and the last two feet of the floor of the sluice is a strest under which is a shallow wooden box, called a ripple-box, also slightly inclined. A man is stationed at the head of the sluice; and when the dirt is ast in he strist in with a four-pronged fork, with which he throws out when washed all the stones it will take up. The rest of, the dirt is all washed down by the water; by the time it reaches the first ripple-bar the gold has got reparated; and, settling to the bottom, is held by it along with the heavier particles of dirt. Should any gold excape over the first, it is eaught by the second; but if not saved by that it finds its way into the box under the slave, where it works its way down through the lighter dirt which the stream of water keeps constantly washing out. The work is washed out in a pan, leaving nothing but the gold, and some fine black sand which is co

The miners working on the bar or convex side of the bend in the river are either working alone, or with one or two partners. They have their tents pitched on the side from which the Sketch is taken, wherever a level spot can be found, but mest of them are pitched on little platforms built up with rocks. This place is extremely difficult of access. A waggen-road comes to within a quarter of a mile of the base of the mountain, but is so steep that a teamster in any other country would never think of attempting it. From where the waggen-road stops, to the river bank you have to climb down over the rocks the best way you can. Some of the claims in the beds of the river pay very well, while others do not pay the expense of cutting a race. This company were at an outlay of 3500 dollars, besides their individual labour, for two months before they were able to work their claim. They have already taken out enough to pay all expenses, and expect the claim to yield a handsome sum to each member of the company before the rainy season comes on, which will probably be in a month or so. Should they not be able to work it out this yeer, they will break up the flume, and remove the lumber out of reach of the river till next scason, when nearly as much labour will be gone through again.

PORT OF LONDON GENERAL RETURN.-Number of ships, and their aggregate register tonnage, that entered the port of London with cargoes from foreign ports, during the years ended the 5th January, 1851 and 1852, distinguishing the British from the foreign:—

	1851.		1952.		Increase in the year ended 5th January 1852.		
British Foreign	Ships. 6,497 3,413			Tons. 1,446.922 719,173	8hips. 78 325	Tons. 70,689 191,999	
Total	 9,910	1,903,407	10.313	2,166,092	403	262 688	

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, LAMBETH .- On Thursday a special meeting of the governors of this institution was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of granting a free entrance to the asylum for a portion of the children rendered destitute by the loss of the Amazon. After some discussion, a resolution was passed for the election of three of the children, which was tantamount to a gift of 300 guineas, as the entrance fee of each child was 100 guineas. A letter was read from the president, the Duke of Cambridge, highly appreciating the steps the committee had taken on this subject.

ROMAN CATHOLIC POOR SCHOOLS.-A meeting of Roman Catholics was held on Monday night, in the chapel in Rosoman street, support of the poor schools of that district. There was a nume

was held on Monday night, in the chapel in Rosoman street, Clerkenwell, in support of the poor schools of that district. There was a numerous attendance, and the pl tform was filled with clergymen, smong whom were Bishop Morris, Messrs. Kyne, Oakely, and Glennie. Mr. Sheriff Swift aliaded to reports which had gone abroad respecting his correspondence with the Poor-law Commissioners on the subject of the treatment of the Roman Catholic inmates of the Holborn union. It was perfectly true that he had corresponded with the authorities on the subject, and fonnd, from the best legal advice, that the rights granted by law to the poor members of his faith were not conceded to them in that house, and he would not stop until their legal rights were duly recognised. Several other addresses were delivered on the necessity of providing all the Roman Catholic poor with a sound and religious education.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.—A daring burglary took place at the shoe warehouse, 26, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, which was entered and plundered of several hundred pairs of Wellington boots, 68 pairs of women's boots and shees, a large quantity of unmanufactured leather, and other property, in value upwards of £500, on the night of the l6th instant. How the burglars contrived to carry away so great a bulk of property without being discovered by the police, or arousing the inmates, is at present a mystery; a neighbouring cab-stand, however, is believed to have facilitated their operations.—Information was also received of an equally audacious burglary at No. 4, Stepney-rents, Hackney-road, from whence the entire stock in trade of a butterman and cheesemonger was carried cff, the motoriunate proprietor being left without a single thing to supply his customers. The constables on duty where these audacious robberies were committed have been suspended by order of the Commissioners of Police.

FRESH GOLD DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.—THEIR EFFECT ON EMIGRATION.

The effect of the gold discoveries in Australia (some notice of which is given below) has at length begun to be felt in stimulating emigration to that distant but attractive quarter of the globe; but, strange to say, the stimulus is communicated, not by the "unholy thirst for gold" seizing with irresistible force upon the unsettled or the needy here at home, but by the efforts of the mercantile body connected with Australia, who, justly apprehensive that the labouring classes in the colony will be drawn off from their ordinary pursuits to the more attractive occupation of gold-seeking at "the diggins," are wisely desirous to check as early as possible the evils inflicted by the inadequate supply of labour upon the usual sources of the commercial prosperity of the colony, which without such aid will be checked very much, if not indeed dried up altogether, and a crisis induced by those very discoveries of native wealth which, however momentarily embarrassing, are certain very speedily to extend and enhance greatly the causes which have hitherto rendered the prosperity of Australia unexampled in British colonial experience.

A preliminary meeting of the mercantile interests of London engaged in, or connected with, the Australian trade was held on the subject in the City, on Friday, the 16th inst., when a plan of emigration, based upon, and connected with, the Family Colonization Loan Society, founded by the benevolent reformer of emigration abuses, Mrs. Chisholm, was understood to have been adopted. The meeting was attended by all the leading merchants in the trade, and, after the nomination of a committee, subscriptions were announced to the amount of nearly £3000.

In the meantime the Government commissioners are making great exertions to send out some emigrants, so that it may not appear to the justly apprehensive that the labouring classes in the colony will be

exertions to send out some emigrants, so that it may not appear to the public too manifest that whatever supplies are sent out to recruit the labour market in Australia are wholly furnished by the enterprise and labour market in Australia are wholly furnished by the enterprise and energy of private individuals or societies, without any aid either from the colonial or home Governments, while the large funds placed at the disposal of the Government commissioners for the purposes of emigration produce no result whatever in that respect. Accordingly, being at length shamed into activity, the commissioners despatched on Monday from Birkenhead the Mangerton. a fine vessel of 1000 tons burthen, with 400 emigrants, chiefly natives of Ireland. The Mangerton is to be followed by the Runnymede, from the same port.

With respect to the new discoveries of gold, we find that Port Phillip, is likely to eclipse her sister colony of New South Wales:

Dates from Melbourne to the 6th of October state that deposits had been met

With respect to the new discoveries of gold, we find that Port Phillip, is likely to eclipse her sister colony of New South Wales:—

Dates from Melbourne to the 6th of October state that deposits had been met with at Buninyone, about eichty miles from the city, and fifty from Geelong, apparently far exceeding in value any that have yet been found within a similar space either at Sydney or in California. The whole population were moving towards the district, and it had already been ascertained that the creeks and rivers for many surrounding miles were I kewise rich. The great production, however, had been at one particular spot of limited extent, where the supply was such that the space of eight aquare feet to each man was considered by the Government Commissioner a sufficient allotment. The number of persons already at the place was upwards of 2000, and careful calculations seemed to show that the average to each man was at least an ounce a day. Many cases of individual success were most remarkable. One man had obtained £1500 in a week; and another, a blacksmith, had got £1000. A party of three men found 20 lb. weight in one day, while another before breakfast raised 13 lb. weight. The consequence was a far greater desertion from all ordinary occupations than had been witnessed at Sydney. Hundreds of all classes were leaving daily, including labourers, mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, merchanis, and professional men. There was hardly any possibility of getting slips' crews; and the Troubadour, which brought the present intelligence to Bombay, was only enabled to sail by obtaining her complement of men from among the seamen confined on short sentences in the Melbourne gaol. Even that, however, appears to have been attended with difficulty, since it is said only six would accept the offer, all tho others preferring to remain their time for the sake of getting ultimately to the mines. Four or five large ships were ready for sea, and detained for want of hands. The salaries of the Government officers had been increa

As to the New South Wales "diggins," the accounts by the overland mail describe the excitement which the further discovery of gold had produced as extraordinary, and it was increased daily as the accounts from the mines furnished additional evidence of the abundance of the precious metal.

His Excellency the Governor had proceeded to the diggings on the 2d October.

2d October.

and october.

The Sydney Morning Herald advocates the establishment of a colonial mint as important to the colonies, under the belief that the discovery of such large quantities of gold would have a deteriorating effect upon the price of wool and other produce, whilst the operations of a mint would probably cause gold to be less an article of merchandise than at present. Considerable difficulty had been experienced to find money to pay for the large remittances of the precious metal from the mines, and the banks had been obliged to limit their advances, whilst many of the mercantile houses were compelled to suspend purchases for the present. It was, under these circumstances, in contemplation to issue gold tokens of 20s. each, in order to afford some relief from the difficulties thus experienced in all monetary transactions. At the rate at which the gold was arriving at Sydney, upwards of half a million sterling of coin would be required in the space of the next five months to pay for it.

months to pay for it.

The Bathurst Free Press states that—

Colonel Munday has recently been on a tour through the gold district, to satisfy himself by personal inspection of the correctness of the astonishing reports which have been published concerning the productiveness of the gold-mines. But the more immediate object of his visit is said to be to ascertain the desirability of locating a body of troops in the district; and we are informed that after his return to Sydney he will start for England as early as arrangements can be made, and that the purpose of his voyage is to recommend the immediate transmission of a military force to the gold regions of Australia. As this step will be taken without the consent of the representatives of the people, we presume the mother country will bear the expense of whatever military the British Government may choose to send us.

Another colonial papers says to the content of the representative of the people, we presume the mother colonial papers says to the content of the representative of the people of the presentation of the content of the representative of the people, we presume the mother colonial papers says to be a supersonal papers as a supersonal papers as a supersonal papers as a supersonal papers as a supersonal paperson as a superson as a supe

Another colonial paper says :-

The quantity of gold coming in from the mining districts is now so large as to create considerable excitement in the community. Messrs. Thacker and Co. having permitted the public to inspect the 100 lb. of gold has caused a desire on the part of the beholders to go and try their fortunes in the gold district. Ordinary occupations have become too tame, and the minds of labourers, mechanics, and others become more unsettled. Numbers who, a short time since, returned from Ophir, resolved never to be tempted to seek for gold again, are now proceeding to the Turon; whilst the announcement that gold has been discovered in the Hunter's River district, on the Liverpool Plains, distant 200 miles m Maitland, had drawn many persons to the spot

With regard to the workings at the mines, it is stated that one person had obtained 80 lb. weight of gold in four days; and at the Victoria diggings, eight feet square of ground had produced 2860 oz. of gold. On the 25th of September the Government escort brought no less than

On the 25th of September the Government escort brought no less than 5336 oz., and the mail 960 oz., which, with other parcels, made a total of 6456 oz. in one day.

Amongst the latest parcels received at Sydney is a splendid lump of 57 oz. 7 dwt., found at Ophir. This is one of the best specimens yet discovered, and is remarkably free from quartz. Another piece weighed

Two ounces of quartz from the estate of Mr. Icely, having been pulverised and amalgamated with quicksilver, produced a button of metal weighing 7.8 grains, which, on analysation by Mr. Porter, was found to weighing 10 grains, which, on analysation by 517. Forter, was round to contain silver, 3; gold, 665; alloy, 95. At this rate, a ton of quartz would yield about 170 oz., value £520. The quartz exhibited no appearance of gold, even under a powerful microscope. Arrangements are being made for an experiment on a large scale.

More than half the gold came down from the mines on private hand

More than half the gold came down from the mines on private hand and through the post, so that a correct estimate of the receipts could not be obtained; but they must be unquestionably large, as is shown by the arrival here during the past week of £100,000 by the Mount-stewart Elphinstone, Anna May, and Ralph Thompson.

The letters and papers from Van Diemen's Land announce the discovery of a small portion of gold in that colony, and a number of persons were out "prospecting." There had been a meeting of the colonists, who had subscribed a sum of £500 to be given to the person who first found gold in any quantity. who first found gold in any quantity.

THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.

The english glee and madrigals. There was a full and sasionable attendance. Since this association opened its law year's compaign, under the patronage of her Majesty, an extensive provincial tour has been made, and everywhere the lovers of pure English social harmony have been delighted with the performances of the singers—Mrs Endersohn, Mis M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Francis, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Land, and Mr. H. Phil. Ilps. The great success and popularity of this Union is another: striking proof how readily can a musical public be found to appreciate speciality of purpose, it efficiently carried out. In the works of the old English masters we have a mine of melody with a gorgeous vein of harmony therein; but of late years our native singers have been striving to imitate the Italian operatic school, instead of endeavouring to turn the taste of our amateurs towards our golfous slees and magnificent madrigals. When the English Glee and Madrigal Union begantheir morning concerts at Willis's Rooms, fashionable atditories were amazed at the beauty of the compositions, at the elegance and quaintness of the poetry, and at the remarkable taste, feeling, and finish of the executants. A small band of singers—thoroughly trained, and the majority of them accustomed, for years, to interpret the glee and madrigalian masterpieces—effected quite a revolution in our concerts; and, although the meetings were given in the vegne of the glee and madrigal became quite in the ascendant, as in the days of our ancestors. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was one of the earliest and most ardent supporters of the English Glee and Madrigal Union; and it is gratifying to find that our contemporaries, who were either cold, halifferent, or neglebtful of these exquisite performances, have one by one come round to the conclusion that the English school of music has its individuality as well as that of other countries. Our native artists must, also, not lose sight of the moral conveyed in the trumph of the undertaking: they will see that union is stren

right well.

Monday's programme comprised Orlando Gibbons' madrigal, "The silver swan," and the following glees: Horsley's "By Celia's arbour," Sievens's "Ye spotted snakes," Stafford Smith's "Blest pair of sirens," Webbe's "When winds breathe soft," Sir II. R. Bishop's "Blow, gentle gales," Arne and Bishop's "Under the greenwood tree," and Dr. Ceoke's "Hand in hand," all well-known gems. The scheme was divided into three parts, the first and third containing the pieces just cited, and the second being devoted to a few solos: Mr. Francis singing Dr. Arne's graceful melody, "Delia;" Mrs. Lockey Purcell's delicious air, "I attempt from love's sickness;" Miss Williams, Dr. Blore's fine sone, "The self-banished" (encored); Mr. Phillips, Furereil's neble song, "Ye twice ten hundred deities," from the "Indian Queen;" and Mrs Endersohn and Mr. Phillips, Travers' clever duet, "Haste, my Nanette."

The execution as well as the selection afforded the highest gratification. Mr. Land was an able accompanyist in the second part.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

Mr. John Hullah commenced on Wednesday night the second season of his Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music. The series for 1852 will consist of four nights, the three succeeding ones being February 18th, March 17th, and April 21st. The opening programme comprised Mendelssoha's 95th Psalm, "Oh, come let us sing," the soil by Miss Birch, Miss Alleyne, and Mr. Swift; a new air by Mr. Waley, anamateur, "By the rivers of Ballyon," sung by Miss Alleyne; and Mr. Henry Leslie's festival anthem, "Let God arise," in the first part; and Handel's cantata. "Alexander's Fesst," the soil by Miss Birch, Miss Alleyne, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Bodda, in the second part. Mr. Blagrove is the principal first violis, and Mr. Hopkins the organist.

The novelty in the above selection was Mr. Waley's composition, in which, as in the anthem of Mr. H. Leslie, the mechanism is clever and artistic, but it lacks individuality of style. Mr. Waley's forms and ideas are evidently based on the Mendelssohnian school, whilst those of Mr. Leslie waver between the manner of Handel and Mendelssohn. Miss Alleyne's intonation must be amended before she can be considered as an artiste, and Miss Birch's vocalisation was not so steadily in tune as could be desired. Mr. Swift's sympathetic voice will tell as much again if he can intuse more animation and finish into his method. Mr. Macfarren's new cantata, "Leonora," was in the first instance announced, but afterwards withdrawn, and, as we learn, definitively. The hall was well attended; and there is so much spirit in Mr. Hullah's undertaking that his limited means of execution are to be regretted; but the public patronage, liberally extended, will no donbt lead to an increased efficiency in the interpretation of the sacred and secular works, ancient and modern, in the programmes.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

On Wednesday night the concert for the benefit of the popular composer, Mr. Biewitt, and of his family, took place at the Hanover Rooms. The attendance was not so large as it ought to have been, little notice by publicity having been taken of the event, except in the columns of the Llustralty London News.—We regret this supineness; but it must be ascribed to the want of "agitation," without which no charitable undertaking can succeed. Messrs. Lindsay Sloper and Mr. W. Macfarren were the conductors; and the artists who kindly gave their gratuitous aid were Miss Kate Loder and Miss A. Goddard, who performed admirably a due on two pianofortes on Meyerbeer's "Huguenots;" Mr. Balsir Chatter on, who executed his barp fantasia, "Homage to Bellini;" Mr. Distin and his sons, who were encored in a quartet from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" on the sax-horns; accompanied by Mr. John Willy, Miss Louiss Pyne, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Dolby, Madame Macfarren, Miss Poole, Miss Ransford, Mr. Harrisen, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Weiss, wocalists. Mr. Grattan Cooke was present, but, in consequence of his oboe and the piano not being runed to the same pitch, his fantasia was omitted. It is worthy not only of remark but of censure, that the entire programme did not contain one of Blewitt's beautiful ballads, or any of the works for which he gained prizes from the Melodists' Club. As further donations will be received by Mr. R. Addison, of Regent-street, the music publisher, it is to be hoped the unfortunate musician will not be forgotten, now that he is ill and old.

Herr Reichart, the tenor from Vienna, is expected from Dresden at the end of the month, and will sing at Mr. Ella's Musical Evenings, after which he is engaged on a tour with Jullien.

The known engagements made by Mr. F. Gye for the Royal Italian Opera next season are Grisi, Viardot, Mûne. Castelian, Mdlle. Bertrandi, and Opera next season are Grisi, Viardot, Mûne. Castelian, Mdlle. Bertrandi, and Mdlle. Cotti; Signor Marioi, Tamberlik, Mei, Herr Form

funds for the evening classes for young men; the artists were Miss Poole, the Misses Blount, Messrs. Swift, F. R. Venua, Venua, Lutz, and G Case.

A concert took place at Crosby Hall, on Wednesday night, in aid of the funds for the evening classes for young men; the stists were Miss Poole, the Misses Bionnt, Messrs. Swift, F. R. Venua, Venua, Lutz, and G Case.

Mille, Jenny Lind was to have commenced a series of farewell concerts in America, in the Metropolitan Hall, New York, on the 30th ult., but, owing to the death of her mother, she resolved to return to Sweden, and will be at Liverpool about the 4th of February, coming over in the Atlantic, the same steamer in which she embarked for New York. Miss Catherine Hayes had been giving concerts in the Metropolitan Hall, New York, up to the end of December, with Mr. Augustus Braham, Herr Mengis, and Mr. Lavenn, with great success, and is now on an extensive southern tour.

An amateur concert has been given in the Natural History Society's Room at Worcester, for the amusement of the gentry of the county, including the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Pepys, Lord Sandys, Lord and Lady Henley, Hon. W. and Mrs. Coventry, Hon. and Rev. H. Coventry, Sir T. and Lady Winnington, Dowager Lady Winnington, Sir E. and Lady Lechmere, Sir O. and Lady Wakeman, Sir J. and Lady Pakington, Sir Adam and the Misses Hay, Honourable Temple Harris, the Dean of Worcester, Mrs., Mr., and Mr. H. Peel, Mr. and Lady Diana Pakington, Hon. and Rev. E. Lytelten, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Wood, J. B. Westhead, Esq., Mr., &c. Amongst the amateurs were Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., who sang the Spanish song to Liberty; Miss Tonkinson, the Misses Temple, Miss Lechmere, the Misses Wynneatt, Miss M. Berkeley, &c. A new amateur society has just been formed in Devonport, entitled the Devon and Cornwall Philharmonic Society. At the second concert, in St. George's Hall, Stanehouse, Lord Graves, a baritone, sang a solo from Cimarosa's "Matrimonic Segreto." Mrs. Trelawny, the lady of the member for Tavistock, Miss Manning, and Dr. Yonge, a tenor, were the other smatteurs. The professors were Miss Vanghan, a mezzo-soprano from London, Mr. W. H. Read, violini

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

We regret to announce that the celebrated composer, Luigi Ricci, died lately on his way to St. Petersburg, where he was to have produced his opena, "Rolla," for Grisi and Mario. Frederick and Luigi Ricci, the brothers, who composed many operas together, were born at Naples, at the beginning of the present century; they were pupils of Zingarelli. The late Luigi Ricci has produced "L'Orianella di Genevra," at the Theatre Valle, Rome; in 1828, "It

Nuovo Figaro," at Parma; "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Un Avventura di Scaramuccia" (a capital comic opera), "Chiara di Rosenbergh" (the libratto of which Balfe took for his "Sieze of Rechelle"), at the Scala in Milan; "Ulisso in Itaca," "Che dura Vince," "I Due Sergenti." Frederick Ricci, who is often named erroneously as the composer of the above works, wrote "La Prizione di Edinburgo." Un Duello sotto Richelleu," produced at the Scala in 1830; "Corrado d'Atamera," and "Vallombra," "Il Disertore per Amore," a charming of era is the joint work of the two brothers, and was brought out at Naples in 1836; with Mdme. Persiani and Ronconi; as also "Il Sonnambulo," and "L'Eroina del Messico, ossia il Fernando Cortez." In the original cast of "Corrado" were Brambilla, the contralto, and Gnasco, the tenor (who is now in Paris), and Varesi, the baritone. It was done at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1844, with Grisi, Favanti, Mario, and Fornasari.

Herr Fuchs' new opera, "Guttenberg," has been successfully produced at the Court Theatre in Vienna. Herrn Erl and Standigh had the principal parts, and were frequently called before the curtain.

Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger" has been brought out at the Theatre Royal in Berlin with signal success. Their Majestles and the other members of the Royal family honoured its first representation with their presence. This work had only been before given at one of the minor theatres in the Prussian capital. Herr Rosenhair's "Démon de la Nuir," originalit hear of the Paris, and afterwards at Frankfort, is to be produced under the composer's direction in Berlin. A new grand opera by Herr Dorn, "The Sheriff (Echevin) of Paris," was also in preparation.

Mille. Priors having been indisposed, the run of the new ballet, "Vert-vert," has been interrupted at the Grand Opera in Paris; but Scribe and Halèvy's five act opera, "Le Juli Errant," was nearly ready for refresentation. M Gonnod's "Safo" continues to be played: he lately composed some music for the Bourgeois Gentihorme." at the Fuél: re Français

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Friday week was reriormed the "Hunchback," with Miss Glyn as Julia, and Miss Fitzpatrick as Ilelan. The latter played with her usual vivacity and stage tact. Miss Glyn put forth the whole force of her geolus in Julia—we never knew her more impulsive or energetic. In many points her conception of the character is peculiar, but she Justifics it by her admirable execution. Mr. Anderson, as Juster Waller, was witnessed in one of his best moods. Mr. Belton was the Modus. The entire play was finely rendered, the company being efficient for a drama of this class, though not for one of a more complex structure. The andence were remarkably applausive; and Miss Glyn received an ovation at the end of the fourth as well as at that of the fifth act. On Monday she performed Lady Macbeth for the last time during her present engagement, but returns in about a month to personate the Expythan Cleopatra.

The speratic season was to have commenced on Thursday night, with Auner's pop plar opera "Fra Diavolo," strongly cast, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves making the r first appearance this season; but, some time after the usual period of opening the doors, placards were posted, with a medical certificate thereon, explaining that Mrs. Sims Reeves was not sufficiently well to sing before this night (Saturday). The "Belle's Stratagem," and the Bateman children in "The Young Couple," were substituted for the opera. Why Miss Poole, who is a most charming Zerlina, did not replace Mrs. Sims Reeves, it is possible to guess. The audience, although warned at the doors of the change, would not allow the early scenes of the comedy to be heard. In vain did Mr. Madison Morton, the stage manager, appeal in blandest accents to the public. The cres for "Bunnl" were incessant, until the lesses appeared and addressed the auditory, offering to return the money to the malecutents, and telling them, with truth, that they had little notion of the plagues and annoyances to which managers were subjected. Peace was restored by Mr. Bunn's emphatic speech, which

peat the admirable performance of the Bateman children and the popular pantomimo next week.

PRINCESS.

On Saturday the "Iron Chest" was performed. Mr. Charles Kean's Sir Edward Mortimer has not received the notice it merits. This has been doubtless owing to the pressure of pantomime and burlesque on critical energies it general. That in this and similar characters Mr. C. Kean evidences genus akin to his father's, no doubt can remain on the mind of competent Judges. The scintillations are not only brilliant, but so frequent as to cast into shade mere accidental defects. Apart from these, the spectator recognises at once a natural aptitude in the actor for the part in question. Itis first appearance in the library is putureque, and the soliloquy so delivered as to evince that the prestige of and and honour has gained a pervading influence in the being of the man, and mingled with his heart's life-blood. For this motive we pardon his suspicion, his violence and his inconsistency. One point we never recolect to have seen made with a finer instinct: we allude to the oath imposed on Wifford. The terms of the imprecation were dictated in a low subdued tone, gradually rising into vehemence, which thrilled with terror and appalled with awe. There was the preceding calm, and there was the after tempest. Effects of this kind are peculiar to Mr. Charles Kean; no other actor now-a-days can produce them. The play, we need notade, is well acted throughout. Mr. Catheart's Wifford had, indeed, many points of excellence. Miss Frankland was Melen. This young lady does not improve on better acquaintance—for force site substituted exasgeration, and in her attitudes was ungraceful. Still there was an honesty of purpose in her acting which speaks favourably for her carnestness—and this of itself is a ground of hope. But she requires instruction and discipline, to regulate as well as to sustain her powers.

STRAND.

Another new piece has been produced, under the title of the "Juvenile Party," for the purpose of employing the talents of Mrs. Charles Selby. In this she personates a maiden aunt, Miss Bitters, who conducts the education of her nephew, Master Charles Criterion, as she does everything else, upon principle. The child, of course, is spoiled, and permitted all manner of mischief. Another boy, in the course of the plot, is contrasted with the "pickle" in question—a Master Bounce, the son of a captain, who flogs him into obedience. The result of the two different plans of bringing up are exhibited at a javenile party, the members of which do what they will, and thus severally inestrate their personal dispositions and training. The notion is decidedly a good one, and the piece was deservedly successful.

WOOLWICH.

On Monday and Wednesday the theatre was crowded to witness Mr. II. Betty and Miss Eaith Heraud, in the "Lady of Lyons" and "Macbath." The former in othe characters acted admirably, and the latter gave fresh examples of that extraordinary histronic aptitude which has already acquired her so much distinction. Indeed, she improves with every opportunity, and unites refinement with power.

extraordinary histronic aptitude which has already acquired her so much distinction. Indeed, she improves with every opportunity, and unites refinement with power.

MIDLLE. WAGNER.—For many months past musical report from Barth his been unremitting in its praises of a new star in the horizon, whose fascinations seem to have created an unparalleled sensation in that capital, usua ly considered cold and unenthusiastic. The new dira is Middle, Wagner wino is described as uniting to a soprano of unsurpassed magnificence, dramatic power and gentus of the very highest order. Born, so to speak, upon the stage, Midle. Wagner began almost in her childhood to exhibit the dawn of that genius ince risen to such an early splendour. In the grand creations of Glitck, Spontini, and Meyerbeerske is pronounced by classicists to be altogether inimitable, one of her great parts being Fidds, in which ridle she succeeded. Mame. Viardot at Berlin, and by the grandeur of her acting, where she recognises her son in the crowned impostor, produced an effect on the public unknown before in the annals of this theatre. Midle. Wagner was at once sought to be engaged by the Royal intendant for ten years, upon terms never before granted to any artiste in Germany; this offer she accepted, with the reservation of six months in the year for foreign engagements. The first complet the great young artiste is devoted to Her Majesty's Theatre, having been engaged by Mr. Lumley for the London season of 1852. Midle Wagner is by birth a Bavarian, her parents being attached to the theatre of Wurzburg, and, like Jenny Lind, she was at first destined for the drama, in which she appeared with distinguished success, until the conspicuous charm of her fine organ happily directed her talents towards the sweetcet of sciences and the lyric stage, of which she has become so submidid an ornament.—Paris paper.

WINDSOR THEATRICALS.

WINDSOR THEATRICALS.

On Friday, the 9th inst., "Twe'tth Night" was played by Royal command at Windsor Castle; on Friday, the 16th inst., Mr. J.R. Planché's comedy of "Not a bad Judge," and this week, on Friday, the 23rd, the tragedy of "King John." The last named is of some importance, from the fact that Mr. C. Kean and Mr. Phelps were both engaged in the performance; to the former gentlemma King John was confided, to the latter Hubert. Those who reco'lect Mr. Phelps' person Majesty on the beautiful representation of the character under Mr. Macready's management will congratulate her Majesty on the beautiful representation of the character; nor has she less reason to be satisfied with Mr. Keun's guilty King, which is replete with pathos and poetic illustration. The subdued tones of the artist's voice tell a wfully in the great scene in which he tempts Hubert to the murder of Arthur. These Royal performances are well calculated to beget a redned taste for the drama and good acting, and have already set an example to the people which has beneficially influenced the interests of theatres.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPON DENTS.

CASTLE-The rules of Chess which are given in the 4- Chess-player's Handbook" are the only enes recognised in this country

COCKNEY—A game by correspondence between the 'Do me Clubs of Liverpool and Birmingham has been agreed on, and will commence immediate by. We know nothing of the other

mon-fon
with the other monotones, we show the stage of the other mon-fon
lary—it is not allowable to castle in order to get out of check
in passing
it is not salve served two squares, but is it able, at the option of the adversary, to
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it is not provided the salver of the Livery of Chess Club will be held on the lith of
Applications for tickets should be mud a to the hon. secretary, Merton Eparke,

M, Preston—The anniversary dinner of the average of the Apple of the Eag, Liverpool

Eag, Liverpool

CONSTANT READER, Birmingham.—1. We know of on London bookseller who would take orders for Nieweld's work. Your best plan will be to write to Mr. Cramerais, the publishor, at the Hague, and learn whether he has an agent in this country? 2. The paragraphyou speak of, regarding a British player called "Sir John Deacon," was a joke copied from some foreign paper. It probably refer fred to a few games lately played by a young and promising amaseur, Mr. F. Deacon, with a Colonel Michaels, of Brussels, Trans Michaels and Brussels and Brussels

S.—The game by correspondence between the Free ton and nancaser Ches, Grabs and ported on next week

A cr.—The sourten is—1 K to B 7th. 2. K to Q ith. (Black's best move is—2. K to Kt 5th.)

3. R to Q R Ed. 4. R to Q K Ed (ch). 5. K to Q B 5th. 6. R mates.

B to G A Mrod — Write your problems out digit neity on diagrams. Number the diagrams and in wer send n two of the same number. You will probably get black diagrams by a polying to the publisher of the Chess-player's Chronicle. King Whitam-street, Charlog-

we obyling to the publisher of the Conservations of the Conservation of the Conservati

CRESS CHALLENGE.—The Chess Club connected with the Dublin Mechanics' Institute chal-lenge. Any situate culb to play a game by correspondence. Address, "J C Fulham Secretary to the Chess Club, Mechanics' Institute, Dublin"

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 416.

(In four mores.) P to B stu, quee as 3. Q to K Kr 6th (ch) (best) 4. Q takes Q-Mate. WEITE.

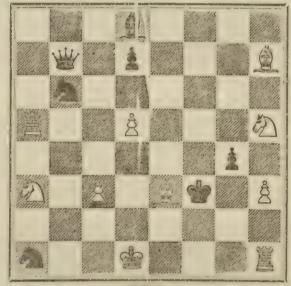
1. Kt takes Kt 6th (ch) Q interposes 2. B to K7th (ch) K takes Kt

> SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 417. BLACK.

BLACK. K to R 7th K to R 8th K to R 7th WHITE.
4 B to K Kt 2d
5 B to K B 3d
6. P takes P witte.
1. P to Q B 5th
2. B to K B 5th
3. B to K R 3d P to R 6th B to Q Kt 2d And, becoming a Q ne vt move, gives checkmate.

> PROBLEM No. 418. By M. H., Nellore, India.

I LACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS. INSTRUCTIVE PARTIE BETWEEN MESSRS, KIESERITZKY AND

	264170 20	WARNES FOR A S.				
(Allgaier Gambit.)						
WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)			
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq (e)			
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	(d)				
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	21 P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 4th (/			
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	22. P takes P (g)	B takes R			
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	23. R takes B	Kt to K B 31			
G. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2d	24. P to Q 7th	Kt takes KP			
7. P to Q 4th	P to () 3d	25 Q to her 3d	Q Kt to Q B 6th			
8. Kt takes K B P	R takes Kt	26. R to K B 5th				
9. B takes R (ch)	K takes B	27. Q to her 4th (ch)	K to Ktao			
10 B takes P	B to KR 3d	28. Qto her B 4th (ch.	K to K sq			
11. Castles	B takes B	29. R takes KR P (ch				
12. R takes B (ch)	K to Kt 2d	(h)				
13 Kt to Q B 3d	Q takes K R P	30. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to B 3d (i)			
14 Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 31		Q to her Kt 3d			
15. Q to her 3d	1' to Q B 31		(ch)			
16 QR to KBsq	B to K 34 (a)	32. K to R 2d	K to Kt 3d			
17 Kt to K 3d	Ktto Q Kt5th (b)	33. R to K 5th	R to K R sq (ch)			
18. Q to her R 3d	P to Q B 4th	34. Kt to K R 5th	K takes Kt (ch)			
19. P takes P (c)		35. It takes It	Q to her 3d (ch)			
And White surrendered.						

(d) It he had ventured to take the Kt, White would have obtained an attack all but irre-slatible by first checking with the Rook and then taking Pawn with Ne Pawn. (b) Mr Kiseri zky justly blaines this move. K Kt to K K 3 would perhaps have been

(c) Pto Q 5th looks at least as good as taking the Pawn.
(d) This jouzzles us. Why was the Kinet taken by Mr Anderssen? It is quite obvious, if
Brack took the Queen, his own Queen was lost by the check of the Ki.
(e) He ceuld not take, of course, without his Queen paying the pensity.
(f) To interpose her Majesty if the adverse Queen gave check
(g) We would suggest another more, by which, it would some. Mr Anderssen might have
retrieved ble game. Let us suppose, instead of taking P-wu with Pawn, he had payed—

BLACK.

BLACK.

WHITE.

22. Q R to K B 5th

B takes Q R (his best move)

23. Q to her Kt 2d (eh)

K K to K B 3d

White must now win another piece, and will afterwards have equal forces, and decidedly the better position.

(h) It would have been more rolltic of White to rest content, now, with a drawn battle (i) If the King, with the view of winning one of the pieces, had been played to k Kt 3d, White might have given up ton the Rock and Kt, and then have won cleverly enough:

BLACK

WHITE.**

BLACK

PLACK

**PLAC

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 708.—By W. B. W., of Oxford.

White: K at K B 3d, Q at Q R 4th, R at K Kt 3d, B at Q R 3d; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, K B's 2d, and Q Kt 5th.

Block: h at Q 5th, Rs at K R 8th and Q's 8th, B at K 8th, Kt at K 5th; Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 2d and 4th, Q's 7th and Q B's 5th and 6th.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 709.—By Elcustadt.

No. 709.—By Elcustadt.

Athle: K at his B s 1, Q at Q R 3d, D at K B 2d, Kt at Q B 2d, Ps at K 2d and

White: K at his B S1, Q at Q 2d, R at K B sq and K B 4th, B at Q R 3d, Kts at Q B 2d and Q R 4th; Ps at K 5th, Q 3d, and Q Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in five meves.

No. 710.—By M. H., of India. White: K at his sq, R at K R sq, B at Q B 4th, Kts at K 2d and Q B 2d. Blazz: K at his 5th: Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 3d, K 4th, Q 3d, and Q B 6th. White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 711.—La Régence.

Holiste: K at K B sq. B at K 2d, Kts at K 5th and Q R 6th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 3d, K 4th, and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at his 6th, Ps at K 3d and Q Kt 5th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INCREASE IN THE ARMY.—According to a correspondent of the Daily News, an addition of 25,000 men to the army is intended, and the necessary arrangements are now understood to be in progress. The plan, to be promulgated immediately after the meeting of Parliament, is understood to be as follows:—

In addition to the above, to,000 militia are to be available, to relieve, if necessary, an equal force of the line from Ireland. A large increase to the navy has also been decided on, and also two additional battalions of Marines.

RECRUITS.—A memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards, which states that, in consequence of the rejection of recruits at the head-quarters of recruiting districts on elight and insufficient grounds, the Commander-in-Chief has, on the recommerdation of the seperimendent of the medical department, and at the saggestion of the Secretary at War, directed that henceforth, and until further orders, the inspection of recruits by the district staff surgeons, under additional instructions to be furnished to them from the Army Medical Department, shall be considered final; and that only in cases of obvious oversight, or of causes of disability arising, or first showing themselves, during the period intervent go between the date of the district inspection and that of recruits joining their recuments (which should in all cases be especially reported), shall recruite examined and passed by the staff surgeons of recruiting districts be liable to rejection by the medical officers of regiments. With reference to the Limit of Service Act of 1847, it is also directed that second enlistments of men, in all officers examined and passed by the staff surgeons of recruiting districts be liable to rejection by the medical officers of regiments. With reference to the Limit of Service Act of 1847, it is also directed that second enlistments of men, in all officers of seconds of the case of 35, and in cavalry up to the speciof 38.

RIFLES FOR THE ALMY.—The Board of Ordinance have sent down to Birmingham for tenders for the setting up of 23,000 rifle muskets, the proposals for which were to be sent in by the 22d inst. The tenders have been sent to nearly all the extensive makers. The workmen have met to fix a price at which they will perform their part of the labour; and any contracts not given in subjec

Naval Instructors.—A circular from the Admiralty has been published, directing commanding officers of ships and vessels not having naval instructors on board to afford facilities to masters and eccond masters in giving instructions to the young gentlemen who may be serving in such in the principles and practice of navigation, the usual tuition money to be deducted from the pay of such officers, and to be paid to the master or second master giving this instruction. In vessels where no seamen's schoolmaster is serving, the commanding officer may also direct any competent persen, whiling to undertake such duties, to do so, receiving the pay of that rate; or, if a petry officer be selected, he is to receive at his option £5 per year in addition to his own pay, or else the pay of a seaman's schoolmaster. A certificate will be required from the commanding officer that the person performing any of the above duties has done so without neglecting the duty that properly belonged to his own office on board the ship.

MILITARY FORCE OF GREAT ERITAIN IN 1852.—The following is the official return of the present military force of Great Eritain (not inclinding NAVAL INSTRUCTORS .- A circular from the Admiralty has been

has done so without neglecting the duty that properly belonged to his own office on board the ship.

MILLTARY FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1852.—The following is the official return of the present military force of Great Britain (not including the troops in the service of the Hon. East Incla Company):—Cavalty.—Ist and 21 regiments of Life Guards, and 1st regiment for Royal Horse Guards Blee, Cuirassiers, forming the Cavalry of the Household Brigade; 7th regiment of Dragoos, Guards (6th Carabiniers); 1 regiment Royal Horse Artillery; 16 regiments of Dragoos, viz. 3 regiments of Heavy Dragoos, 1st, 2d, and 6th; 4 regiments of Light Dragoons, 3rd, 4th, 13th, and 14th; 5 regiments of Hussars, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 15th; 4 regiments of Lancers, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th; and 1 regiment of Cape Mounted Rifiemen. Infantry.—3 regiments of Foot Guards, 1st Grenadiers (3 battalions), 2d Coldstream (2 battalions), 3d Scots Fusiliers (2 battalions), forming the Intantry of the Household Brigade; 1 regiment of Royal Artillery (12 battalions); 9? regiments of the Line (60th King's Royal Rific Corps); 1 Rifle Brigade (2 battalions); 3 West India regiment; 1 Royal Canadian Rifls regiment; 1 St. Helena regiment, and Royal Newfoundland companies; 1 corps of Royal Engineers; forming an effective military force of 130,000 men. Basides the above, there are 140 regiments of milita in England, Wales, the Channel Islands, Ireland, and Scotland, the staff of which only is kept up in time of peace; and fifty regiments of county Ivernancy Cavalry, and the Out-pensioners' battalions.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—Henry Darling, Esq., now Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape in December, 1846, with Sir Henry Pottinger and General Berkeley, is appointed military secretary to General Cathcart, the new Governor of the Cape. The Hon. R. H. P. Corzon, of the Grenadier Guards, is appointed aided-Camp to Governor Cathcart. Major-General Cathcart, the new Governor of the Cape. The Hon. R. H. P. Corzon, of the Grenadier Guards, is appointed aided-Camp to Governor C

rear-admiral.

It is understood that Captain the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., the captain-uperintendent of Deptford Dockyard, has been offered the vacant seat at the Board of Admiralty.

The Lords of the Treasury have granted permission for Colonel Colt to supply one of his revolving pistols for the use of Major Kyle, of the 45th Reament, on service at the Cape of Good Hope; and also a horter pistol for the use of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, proceeding to the Cape of Good Ho, e on the staff of Major-General the Hon. George Cathcart. It has been notified to the engineers at Portsmouth that volunteers are required for the steam-vessels hitting for the Arctic expedition about to proceed to Wellington Channel, to make further search for Sir John Franklin and the missing navigators, and several of the engineers have volunteered for that service

Captain Ramsay is appointed to the Magicienne steam frigate, with

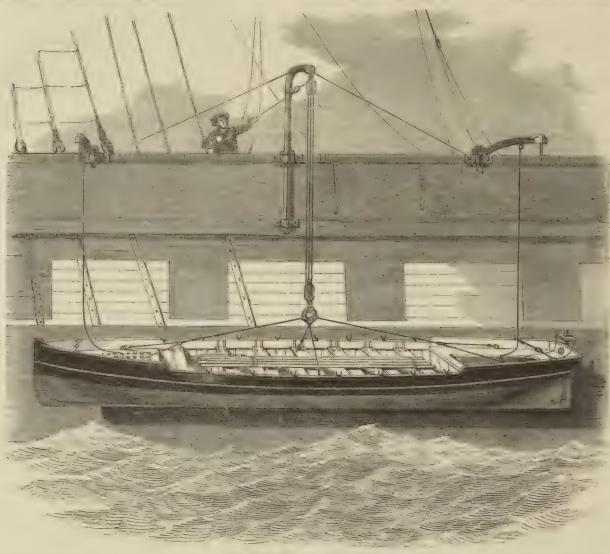
Captain Ramsay is appointed to the Magicienne steam frigate, with command of the steam squadron at Devoport. Captain the Hon. S. T. Carregte to the Hon ato screw steam guard ship, with like command at Sheerness. Captain Henderson, already with command of the Elenheim, at Portsmouth, takes the command of the steam squadron at that station.

General Caultield, we are informed by the Medical Times, has offered to Sir Berjamin Bradie an appointment in the medical department of the East India Company's service for one of the students of St. George's Hespital; and Sir B. Bradie at one placed it at the disposition of the weekly board.

According to the United Service Gazette, the Admiralty have at leggth compromised the claims of the various parties for the invention and adaptation of the screw to propelling our men-of-war, by the payment of £10,000 ont of the navy estimates to the company which, under one firm, has amalgamated their interests.

LANDELLS' SAFETY BOAT-SLING.

THE frightful history furnished by the few survivors of the unfortunate steam-ship Amazon proves, beyond doubt, that, in such fearfully sudden emergencies as shipwrecks generally are, the means of escape, although apparently within reach, are mostly worse than useless, from the inefficiency of the means that are at present used for lowering boats from their fastenings. They are (as is well known) hoisted up by a tackle at the stem and stern. It is obvious to any one acquainted with the subject, that a boat so suspended is neither secure nor steady; consequently, in bad weather they are obliged to be lashed, which is usually done by slings being passed over the boat, in addition to her fore and aft pulleys, making altogether four fastenings to get loose before a boat can be lowered; and we have before us the evidence of Mr. Neilson and others who were collected enough to see their danger, and still possessed courage to use their best energies as the only means of saving their lives under such trying circumstances, that none of the boats could be lowered within ten minutes. Mr. William Forster, one of the crew saved, states that he believes he was the last that escaped from the forepart of the vessel; when, seeing destruction around him, he naturally took to lending a hand to clear the first boat that he came to, finding other hands trying to get the fastenings loose; but before they could do so they were driven further af by the flames, and began upon the next boat, which they succeeded in lowering, as has been already detailed. Two boats at least were lost



LANDELLS' SAFETY BOAT SLING.

by the two tackles not being lowered together; and this fact, combined with many others on record, suggested to Mr. Landells a simple means of lowering a boat so that she must fall flat into the sea: and it will not take altogether two minutes to accomplish this.

It is necessary to state the above, in order to make quite clear to the non-professional reader the difficulties connected with the plan at present in use, before we describe the simple invention of Mr. Landells. By his plan only one tackle is used; this is taken from the centre of the boat to a ring that connects the slings by which the boat is supported, as shown in the Engraving. The weight of the boat is equally divided into six parts; and, while it consists of an equal balance, the supports do not in any way interfere with the stowage, and the lines serve

as a support for persons getting into her. The boat is hauled up and is perfectly secured by a simple pin. A rod of iron, with a hole in the centre, is fixed near the bow and stern of the boat; and, being pulled up into the pin which is fixed downwards from the end of the iron stay by which the tackle is pulled up, the boat is firmly secured; so that, if even she were full of passengers, she could not cant in the least. A line is attached to the fore and aft iron stay, and, being kept coiled up at each end of the boat, it will serve as a perfect support to any one holding it, or in steadying the boat to the water.

Mr. Landells proposes to submit his invention to the Lords of the Admiralty and also to the Board of Trade; and, as the expense is trifling, being less than that of the present plan, we have no doubt the

subject will receive attention, as it is not only of interest to our own country, but to every maritime power in the world. The present invention requires only the rope that pulls the boat up to be let go, and this can be done by one hand, while the weight of the boat clears her from all fastening. We have the authority of Mr. Forster, one of the survivors of the crew of the Amazon, to state, that, in his opinion, had this plan been in use on board that ill-fated vessel, every one that could have got on deck would have been saved.

THE "AMAZON."

EVERY phase of the loss of this ill-fated vessel possesses a melancholy interest, in proportion to the circumstantial minuteness with which the catastrophe has been narrated by the survivors. By aid of Mr. Neilson, who has obligingly furnished our Artist with the requisite information, we are enabled to present the accompanying picture of the sad scene, showing the unfortunate vessel after she had been put before the wind—the engines still at work, driving her at full speed through the water; and at the period when the life-boat in which Mr. Neilson and others of the survivors escaped had safely taken the water, notwithstanding the heavy surf which they had to contend with from the paddles. The fire had by this time arrived so far aft as to be bursting through the main hatch, and the man at the fore-davit fall of the life-boat was severely burnt while in the act of lowering her.



MAST (PRESUMED OF THE "AMAZON") DRIFTED ASHORE AT

From Bridport has been communicated the following information:

A portion of the paddle-box and some of the machinery of a large new steamer have been washed ashore at Bridport, and is supposed to be a part of the ill-fated Amazon, lost a few days since. Information has already been forwarded to the Admiralty; and the officers of her Majesty's Customs have taken active measures for securing the portion of the wreck, which is of some value, on account of the quantity of copper and brass which is attached to it.

We have been favoured with the following from Dartmouth:-

On the morning of Monday, the 19th January, the crew of the pilot-boat Fanny picked up the (supposed) mast of the Amazon, floating about 7 miles west of the Start Lighthouse.

The accompanying Sketch shows the Mast as it now lies on the Custom-house quay, in charge of Messrs. R. L. Kingston and Son, receivers of droits of Admiralty for Dartmouth. A portion of a white gauze veil was found hanging to one of the iron bolts with which the spar is thickly studded. The mast is in great part burnt, as may be seen by the manner in which the wood is reduced in size from the hoops. It is about 52 feet long, and in some parts 6 or 7 feet in cir cumference. hoops. It is about 52 feet long, and in some purchase the state of Dartmouth, and shows the Mast and entrance to the Harbour and Castle of Dartmouth.



THE BURNING OF THE "AMAZON" ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL STRAM-SHIP .- ESCAPE OF MR. NEILSON AND OTHER SURVIVORS IN THE LIFE-BOAT.

THE STEREOSCOPE, PSEUDOSCOPE, AND SOLID DAGUERREOTYPES.

AND SOLID DAGUERREOTYPES.

The present day fortunately so abounds in invention, that, no matter how unexpected or curious a discovery may be, it scarce excites any wonder. Tell people that you can brew lightning in a little crock, and send it for hundreds of miles over land and under sea, they don't quite believe you until they have had a message between London and Paris answered; and then they take the whole matter quietly for granted as a thing of course, and go home and think no more about it. Announce that an engraving showing every detail of an interior of the Exhibition was engraved from a picture taken in ten ticks of a watch, people smile and look incredulous; but let them stay, watch in hand, and count the seconds whilst the daguerréoitype camera window is open, then show them the picture, and let them on the spot look from it to the reality until they have recognised every minutest particular, they will begin to speculate how cheap should be the picture so instantaneously produced; and with the fact before them, and no cabalistic flourishes or witcheraft doings in the matter, all wonder ceases. True, where discovery cannot so plainly produce its proof, ignorance and presumption, incapacity and unbelief, still find refuge enough for boastful sneers against labourers in the hidden mines of fact and truth. We have not yet reached the period when all men shall be coutent to bear announced discoveries however strange with patience, or else





BUSTS, SHEWING THE TRIFLING DIFFERENCE IN PERSPECTIVE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE SOLIDITY.

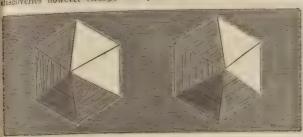
In Germany the subject excited still more interest; it was at once eagerly taken up. The new light thrown upon the subject of double vision engaged the most able physiologists and metaphysicians—Bruecke, Volkman, Morer, Tourtual; and in Geneva, M. Prevost wrote upon the subject.

In the commencement of 1839, the photographic art, upon which Niepcé, Talbot, and Daguerre had long been at work, was announced; and Mr. Talbot and Mr. Collen, in the same year, at Mr. Wheatstone's request, prepared photographs of full-sized statues, buildings, and portraits, for the Stereoscope.

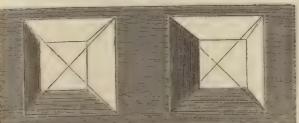
Mr. Wheatstone's diagrams were proof that small drawings may be made to represent under the stereoscope the complete effect of reality. Two miniatures might be painted, each with one eye, if the artist could attain sufficient accuracy, which, seen by the stereoscope, would be seen as one, and round as life.

But these were only illustrations of an important addition to science. A new step was gained in explanation of the phenomenon of sight. It was clear that the inner eye (if we may use the phrase) was furnished with two outer eyes, not merely for the uniformity of the face, nor to puzzle philosophers, but to present an instantaneous perfect vision of the form and position of objects. The one eye, in fact, seeing round one side, the other eye round the other side, and the inner eye having thus brought before it in one and in full solidity the whole object.

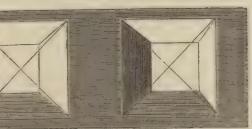
The form of the Stereoscope, as originally produced by Professor Wheatstone, and which he called the reflecting Stereoscope, is shown in our Engray-



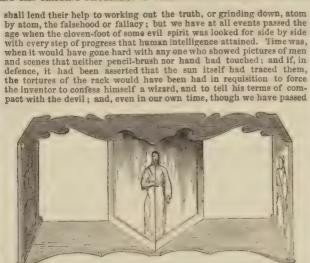
HEXAGONAL PYRAMID.



FRUSTRUM OF SQUARE PYRAMID.



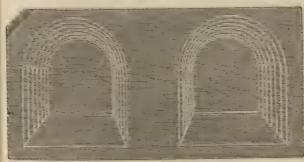
from the demonism, there is a lingering tendency to set down those who go exploring beyond the bounds of knowledge as madmen. Almost any one can find instances, but we are content to mention one which has connexion with our present subject. At the close of a lecture by M. Dumas, the well-known French chemist, a lady came to him in the lecture-room; she had a question of great moment to ask him. "Did he think it possible that the pictures seen in a camera could be caught and made permanent?" she was anxious to know what he, a man of science, thought on the subject. Her husband had been seized by the idea that he could fix these pictures; day and night he was haunted by the thought; she feared he might be mad. But if a philosopher like M. Dumas thought there was any probability in the notion, it would give her the belief that her husband might still be in his senses. Dumas assured her that, though he saw no way to fix the pictures, enough was known to prevent him from saying it was impossible and to make it matter worthy of enquiry. The lady's husband was Daguerre, the painter;



REFLECTING STEREOSCOPE.



FRUSTRUM OF CONE.



IRON TRELLIS-WORK.



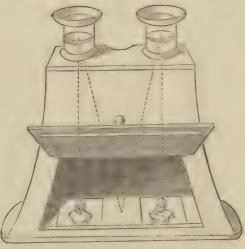
HEXAGONAL PRISM OF EMERALD FROM PERU.



TWO INTERSECTING PLANES



DOUBLE TETRAHEDRON, THE SIDES BEING EQUILATERAL TRIANGLES.



REFRACTING STEREOSCOPE.

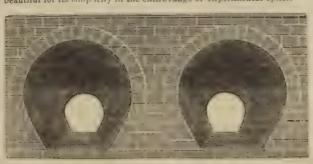
and some ten years after this conversation with Dumas, he had solved and some ten years after this conversation with Dumas, he had solved his problem and taught the world how to make the sun itself fix as pictures everything it shone upon; and this discovery has now enabled us more completely to solve, not merely to the understanding, but to the actual sight of every one the problem so long the puzzle of philosophers—the use of our two eyes, and how it comes that seeing with two eyes we still see but one of each object. The discovery, however, does more than clear up the scientific difficulty, it opens up a new field of entertainment and instruction, to which our Engravings will serve to introduce our readers. But first a word as to the discovery itself.

FIRST NOTICE OF THE STEREOSCOPE.

On the 21st of June, 1838, Professor Wheatstone read a paper at the Royal Society "on some previously unobserved phenomena of binocular vision" (sight with two eyes); in the course of which, he described an instrument invented by 'himself, by which two perspective diagrams of the same solid were seen at one view as completely solid as the object itself.

In 1839 Mr. Wheatstone brought his discovery before the British Assistation of great in the second of the same solid were seen at one view as

sociation, at Newcastle, where it gave rise to a discussion of great interest, in which Sir D. Brewster and Whewell took part, and Sir John Hierschel characterised the discovery "as one of the most curious and beautiful for its simplicity in the entire range of experimental optics."



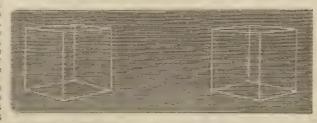
RAILWAY TUNNEL.



FIVE DIAGONALS OF THE REGULAR DODECAHEDRON.



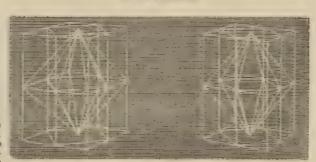
THE REGULAR DODECAHEDRON,



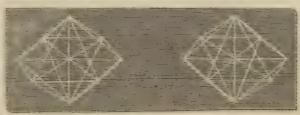
THE REGULAR TETRAHEDRON .- THE FORM OF CRYSTALS OF COPPER, NICKEL, GOLD, ALUM, COMMON SALT, ARSENIOUS ACID, FLUOR SPAR,



A CUT AMETHYST.



SQUARE PRISMS AND OCTOHEDRONS WITH SQUARE BASES.-CRYSTALS OF FERROCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM, BICYANIDE OF MERCURY, IDO-



BIPTRAMIDAL DODECAHEDRON.-NATURAL CRYSTAL OF AMETHYST.



DISSECTION OF A CRYSTAL

ing; and it is, on many accounts, the most convenient form, as it allows Ing; and it is, on many accounts, the most convenient form, as it allows of every adjustment, and can show pictures of any size. But, for small Daguerréctypes, the refracting or prismatic Stereoscope (also constructed by Mr. Wheatstone) is better adapted. Several ingenious modifications of the isstrument have been made by Professor Dove and Sir David Brewster. The latter, which is most generally in use, as made by M. Soliele, of Paris, has the appearance of a double operaglass; and the modification consists in the substitution of quarter lenses for the prisms employed by Mr. Wheatstone; the cyc-glasses refract, or, in other words, throw the images out of the direct line to the centre between the eyes; and each image being in this way removed in a direction towards each other combine, and thus produce the effect of solidity. A reflecting Stereoscope may be readily constructed from our Hustration; and, as a philosophical toy, will afford, perhaps, more amusement, and certainly excite more astonishment than the well-known kaleidoscope. It simply consists of two pieces of plate glass, two or three nucles square,

and certainly excite more astonishment than the well-known kaleidoscope. It simply consists of two pieces of plate glass, two or three inches square, at right angles to each other. The objects, or designs, are fixed on at each extremity of the instrument, at a distance of two or three inches from the redecting mirrors, care being taken to place each design in its proper position. In our Illustrations the designs are intended to be looked at by crossing the vision, or squinting; in using them with the Stereoscope their positions must be reversed. Mr. Holmes, the popular lecturer on science, &c., to whom we are indebted for this series of perspective drawings, is preparing a cheap portable Stereoscope, which will bring the appreciation of this beautiful discovery within the range of all classes.

DAGUERREOTYPES FOR BOTH EYES.

But so long as mere drawings by hand were used, it might be held that the effect, however wonderful, was but some trick of art by which the senses were cheated. But the Daguerréotype admits of no trick; the silvered plate has neither line, nor light, nor shade, but such as the sun gives it: the two plates in the two cameras stand truly for the two eyes, and receive each just such picture, no more, no less, as each eye receives. There is, therefore, no further room for doubt as to the need for two eyes; we have taken by the Daguerréotype the very picture from each, and have made them tell their secret. Our double vision is but perfect vision. vision.

HOW ONE-EYED PEOPLE OBSERVE SOLIDITY

HOW ONE-EYED PEOPLE OBSERVE SOLIDITY.

But here there is need to answer an objection. It will be said that persons with one eye nevertheless see distinctly, and see perspective and rotundity. They do so; and there is neither difficulty in the answer nor any refutation in the fact of what we have said as to double vision. One eye alone, judges of the relief of an object, from the accustomed distributions of light and shade, giving perspective appearances, though the perceptions it hence acquires are less vivid than those obtained by means of two eyes. Another curious fact is, that a one-eyed person when looking at a solid object is constantly changing the position of the head from side to side: the result of this is, that he is by this means getting the same effect with one eye that is produced by two eyes with the head stationary. With two eyes, as we have before stated, two images from different points of sight are combined to produce solidity: with one eye, and a constant change of its position, two images in like manner are produced; but the combination depends on the curious circumstance of the second impression falling on the retina before the previous impression has escaped. The retention of objects on the retina previous impression has escaped. The retention of objects on the retina some time after their removal is a common fact, and known by most persons. A one-eyed person, with the Stereoscope, by first looking through one side and then through the other, gets the effect of distance and solidity simply, as we have explained, by the retention of the first picture on the retina.

PICTURES AND DIAGRAMS TO BE SEEN SOLID WITHOUT

THE STEREOSCOPE.

The Engravings of the bust show the small difference in perspective necessary to produce the effect of solidity. They are fac-similes of a pair of photographic pictures, by Claudet, which, seen through the Stereoscope, have in every respect the appearance of the original bust.

Our diagrams of several forms of crystals and geometric solids are illustrations which may be observed without any instrument, to the no small amusement of those who for the first time see them, and may be multiplied in almost infinite variety. These diagrams are constructed to represent what may be termed right and left-eye views of objects, as we should actually see them with the left or right eye alternately. Take, for example, the railway tunnels, and squint at them: three pictures will present themselves, the central one being a combination of the other two, and producing the effect of a perfectly hollow tunnel; in like manner the other diagrams will combine to form an apparently perfect solid body, presenting all the appearance of a network standing out from the paper. In this case, what is done by the aid of Mr. Wheattone's instrument, is simply effected by crossing the vision, or squinting. It greatly fapaper. In this case, what is done by the aid of Mr. Wheatstone's instrument, is simply effected by crossing the vision, or squinting. It greatly facilitates the squinting to place the point of a needle held in the hand before the picture, and whilst the eyes continue to regard the needle point, to move it towards the eyes until the pictures coalesce, when three images will be seen, and the middle one, which is the only one seen at once by the two eyes, will have the solid appearance we have described. Some little inconvenience may be experienced at first in getting this curious and remarkable phenomenon, but a little patience and perseverance will overcome the difficulty, and will be well rewarded by the result. Our artistic and scientific readers, when they clearly understand the theory of this beautiful discovery, will be enabled to produce any variety of subjects; for the regular bodies, all that is requisite is to make one drawing, and simply take a reversed transfer. On using any of the drawings we have given, or copies of them for the reflecting instrument, the left design must be placed in the right, and the right design at the left end. The idea of solidity is evidently produced by the combination of two pictures of a solid body taken from either eye, as from two different points of sight. The perception of distance or perspective Mr. Wheatstone attributes to the same cause; which explains the fact that all paintings and drawings are, in reality, but pictures for one eye, and are seen most like reality when they are looked at with one eye only. We may have distance, dimens, difference of light and shade, but cannot have real troundness and when they are looked at with one eye only. We may have distance, dim-ness, difference of light and shade, but cannot have real roundness and space between and beyond objects, unless each eye has its picture. As it is, our paintings may be said to be a one-sided or one-eyed per-spective—the whole landscape or portrait as it would appear to the two eyes is not shown.

PERSPECTIVE IN THE STEREOSCOPE.—CLAUDET'S VIEWS OF THE EXHIBITION, AND STATUETTE PORTRAIT GROUPS,

But one point further needs explanation as to the Stereoscope pictures. They show not only solidity in single objects, but in perspective: M. Claudet has a number of views of the interior of the Exhibition, and though but about 2½ inches square, the vast extent of the building, every column, girder, and article exhibited, can be seen standing out in its lace, and with as perfect solidity and distinctness as the very Crystal Palace and things themselves. Every piece of sculpture is there as sculpture: the tree stands out and shows the glass beyond, between every branch and leaf; it seems no potture, but a nuclei here on the life for every branch and leaf; it seems no picture, but a model beyond belief for its wonderful accuracy and comprehensiveness of detail. But it will be said that our explanation cannot be true as to distant objects, for that with them both eyes really see the same picture, and yet the views of the Exhibition seen in the Stereoscope have the distant objects in as full roundness and relief as those at hand. They have, and the reason is, that in this in tance the Daguerréotype shows us a view as if the pictures were taken from a small model of the building brought sufficiently near for the whole to be within the distance influenced by the angle of the eyes. In fact, instead of seeing the chieft their week ministers. the eyes. In fact, instead of seeing the object itself, you see a miniature model of it brought close to the eyes; so that, in this instance, the stereoscopic Daguerréctypes actually surpass the reality. No one has ever seen the interior of the Exhibition from end to end with such clear-

ever seen the interior of the Exhibition from end to end with such clearness as it is seen in M. Claudet's pictures.

The complete outstanding perspective of distant portions of the picture in the Stereoscope is not perceived to perfection until it has been 1.00ked at for some seconds, though the near portions are seen in their full roundness and solidity at once. This arises from the instrument not being perfectly adjusted to the eyes of the observer, whilst it requires for instantaneous perfect vision a different adjustment for different persons. On attentive observation it may also be noted that the near and distant objects do not appear single at the same instant. This arises from the fact that whilst the near objects are seen by each eye at a certain angle, and so that the two pictures form one, the distant objects, with eyes placed at the same angle, are more or less separated, and so are seen more or less distinctly as two pictures. To correct this the eyes alter their distance from each other, and it is only when they have done so with accuracy, that the distant portions of the picture are brought to coincide, that the roundness of the farthest portions is seen as distinctly as of the nearest.

This process of adjust ment of their two pictures, both as to real object

This process of adjustment of their two yictures, both as to real object and their Daguerréotypes, the eyes are incessantly at work upon. But these stereoscope pictures are not only curious, they are beautiful and useful. We may have in future galleries of portraits no fictions of painters, but the people as they were—not fat and framed, and hung along the walls, nor in cold marble, but round and real as they looked in life: and so with buildings and scenery, we may have, at a cheap rate, our hall of antiquities—Pompeii as it is, Nit even as Layard sees it—scenery in foreign lands, in our own, in all the minuteness, grandeur, and beauty of nature. Neither Claude nor Turner could have given any more than half such physical or aërit perspective. The artist may carry in his Stereoscope the immortal works of the genius-inspiring masters of every age and country, and wherever the highest living beauty is to be found he may have in an instant his models, subject to no errors of his pencil, but in all the full, rich roundness of reality.

Norisit alone interiors and landscapes and studies that are so admirable; we have seen groups of portraits by Mon s. Claudet—in one as manyas six full-length figures, the distinctness and roundness of which is so life-like as to be almost startling: and so instant aneous is the process by which the pictures are taken, that there is a sarce a limit to the number of cortraits that may be given in a single group; even a number of children, difficult as it is to get them to sit steady, may be taken at once; and, indeed, to have the wonderful effects of the Stereoscope, groups are best.

PROFESSOR WHEATSTONE'S NEW DISCOVERY, THE PSEUDOSCO FE.

Eut we have not yet done with the wonders of binocular or twoeyed vision. On Thursday, the 8th instant, Professor Wheatstone read
a second paper at the Royal Society, and exhibited an instrument which
he calls a resudoscope, on account of it- giving false perceptions
of all external objects. Some of the illusions were very extraordinary.
Its effect may be briefly expressed as making whatever point is nearest
seem farthest off, and vice versa; so that all objects seen through it seem
as if they were turned inside out. A solid terrestrial globe is seen concave, like Wyld's globe, with the map on the inside. The inside of a
teacup appears a rounded projecting solid. A china vase, with embossed
coloured flowers, appears as if it were cut in two; and we saw the side
with the flowers indented. A bust shows as a deep hollow mask. A
framed picture hanging against the wall see us as if it were let into the
wall; and in general objects placed before a wall are seen behind it, as
if the wall were a mirror. Other more con plicated, and in some cases
perplexing, illusions are produced by the instrument, which is very
portable, and will, no doubt, soon be to be had of every optician, as,
from the infinity of its illusions, it is sure, even as a toy, to become
popular.

Those who wish to follow further the curious subject of binocular vis-

from the infinity of its linusions, it is sure, even as a toy, to be popular.

Those who wish to follow further the carious subject of binocular vision, epecially as regards its theory, we must refer to Professor Wheatstone's papers in the Philosophical Transactions, to Whewell's "Philosophical Transactions, and the real papers by Sir David Brewster, to be found in the Philosophical Idagazine, and to see M. Claudet's collection of Stereoscopic Degueri citypes, which will enable them better than any description to appreciable this new contribution to science and art.

COUNTRY NEWSL

REFORM.

REFORM.

On Tuesday evening a crowded meeting of the Council of the Manchester Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association was held at Manchester; Mr. Wilson in the chair. Amorgst the gentlemen present were Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Gibson, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P., Mr. Rershaw, M.P., Mr. Elkanah Armitage, M.P., Mr. Ti c mas Eckrigge, Mr. Thomas Thompson, Mr. Joseph Sungson, Dr. Johns, Mr. It tratt, Mr. John Platt, Mr. John Moore, Mr. N. Buckley, Mr. John Whittaker.

On the motion of Mr. Bright, M.P., the following resolution was agreed to:—

"That the population of the county of Langeater, My the census of 1851, 18

On the motion of Mr. Bright, M.P., the following resolution was agreed to:—
"That the population of the county of Lancaster, %y the census of 1851, is declared to be upwards of 2,000,000, or one-eighth of the population of England, and one-fourteenth of that of the United Kingdom; that its taxable property, by a Parliamentary return of the session of 1847, is "declared to be £6,463,303, or more than one-tenth of the whole rateable prope thy of England; that its contributions to the national exchequer, whether from customs contributions, or from payments to the various branches of the inis nd: revenue, far exceed the average of the population and area of the United "lingdom; that its position with regard to industry, wealth, intelligence, and population, is second to no other county of the United Kingdom; that on all these grounds this meeting is of opinion that, in any measure of Parliamentary reform to be introduced by the Government or enacted by the Legislature, the number of members returned from this county should be largely increase d, in order that its influence in the House of Commons may correspond to the 1 ms unique of its interests, and to its importance as a portion of the United Kined m:"

The following petition to Parliament on the subject was also adopted:—

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The fellowing petition to Parliament on the subject was also adopted:—
"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:
"The petition of the undersigned inhabits ats of Manchester, humbly showeth: That your petitioners have heard with great satisfaction that it is the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to introduce in the session of the present year a bill to amend the representation of the people in your honourable House.
"That your petitioners are deeply anxious that he change now proposed should render your honourable House a fair representation of the property, the intelligence, and the industry of the United Kingdom; and in this view they submit the following propositions, in the hope that they may receive the consideration of your honourable House, and be adopted in any measure for the amendment of the representation:

the following propositions, in the hope that they may receive the consideration of your horourable House, and be adopted in any measure for the amendment of the representation:

"Your petitioners propose, that the elective franchise shall henceforth be based upon occupation, and liability to the poor-rate, with such limitation as to period of residence as shall be necessary to afford a guarantee that the occupation is bond fide; and, further, that the 40s, franchise shall be extended to the United Kingdom, and be conferred upon the possesors of property of that annual value, whether derived from freehold, copyhole, or leas chold tenures.

"Your petitioners are of opinion that your homourat le House cannot satisfactoily adjust the representation of the people with at a very considerable change in the distribution of the electeral power; and they suggest, that, where practicable and convenient, small and neigabouring boroughs shall be united and form one borough; that, where such union is not practicable, small boroughs shall cease to return members, and their existin; constituencies merge in the constituency of the county in which they are situate; that, corresponding to the extent to which small boroughs shall be united, or shall cease to return members to Parliament, new boroughs shall be created from the populous towns now unrepresented, and that additional members shall be conferred upon the metropolitan and other first-class buroughs in the United Kingdom; and that, so far as is practicable, no constituency shall hereafter consist of fewer than 5000 electors.

that, so far as is practicable, no constituency shill hereafter consist of fewer than 5000 electors.

That your petitioners are most strongly of o inion, that the adoption of the balotis indispensable to an honest representation; that it would make the consistion of the elector, rather than his personal interest and lears, the leading motive in the exercise of the franchise; that it would greatly repress the demorshing practices, to humiliating to candidates, and so degrading to electors, which seem almost inseparable from canvass and a poll under the existing system; and that it would ad most effectually in preventing the turbulence and rold with which elections have hitherto been it oofen attended.

That your petitioners are of opinion that the piecent legal duration of Parliament is much to extended to secure to constituencies a proper control over their representatives, and they, therefore, strong by targe the repeal of the Septennial Act, and the limitation of the duration of Parliament, according to ancient precedents, to a period not exceeding three years.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that a property qualification for members of Parliament is neither necessary nor just; and that the law which now naists upon spict qualification should be at one erepealed.

"That your petitioners, in arging the adopt on of the foregoing propositions, express their belief that they are strictly in acc ordance with the principles and objects of the constitution; that they will provide for an honest expression of public opinion in your henomable House, and are calculated to scure a just and economical government to the British engire. Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray that the said propositions may form a part of any measure which your honourable House may pass to amend the representation of the people.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

GREYHOUND SALE. Mr. Webb's, of Worcester, celebrated kernel of

GREYHOUND SALE.—Mr. Webb's, of Worcester, celebrated kennel of greyhounds came to the hammer at Tattersall's on Monday last. The 25 lots produced 318\frac{1}{2} guineas, and the principal frices obtained were—for War Lagle, 42 gs.; Wrester, 36 gs.; Well-1-never, 31 gs.; Wicked Eye, 25 gs., &c. Suspected Smuggling at Southampton.—In consequence of information having been received by the Commissioners of Customs of extensive smuggling transactions being carried on by the officers of the passage steamers running to and from the Frenck-ports and the southern coast of England, an active and experienced metropolitan Custom-house officer has been employed to visit the English ports in question for the purpose of detecting the contraband practices. The whole of the officers of the Southampton and Harre passage steamers underwent a rigid examination a few days since, immediately on their arrival at the first-mentioned port, by the metropolitan official, who, however, failed to detect anything illegal. The officers were partially stripped. Such a rigid personal examination has never before been found necessary at Southampton.

The complete nucleus of telegraphic lines has now been laid down (says a Munich letter of the 12th u.st.), so that by means of the submarine telegraph we may send a message to London and receive an answer in half an hour. The charge is 25 florins.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday at the Foreign Office, at two o'clock. The Ministers present were Load John Russell, the Lord Chanceller, Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Minte, Sir G. Grey, Lord Broughten, Earl Grey, Rught Hon. Sir T. F. Baring, Right Hen. H. Labouchere, the Earl of Carisile, Earl Granville, Lord Seymour, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. Fox Manle.

THE NEW REFORM BILL,—"We are told by writers," says a Ministerial paper, "who ought to know tetter—that is to say, who ought to know that what passes within the Gabinet can be known to noue without—that rave dissensions have arisen upon the proposed Reform Bill of the Gevernment. This has no more need of contradiction than the calling to mind the certainty that such opposition in opinion as is here alleged would be collowed by immediate resignation. Besides this, it is known beyond the Gabinet for some days past that the Reform Bill is already agreed upon, and its details in active preparation, with a view to its being presented to Parliament at the very commencement of The New Houses of Parliament at the very

diste resignation. Besides this, it is known beyond the Cabinet for some days past that the Reform Bill is already agreed upon, and its details in active preparation, with a view to its being presented to Parliament at the very commencement of the session "

THE New Houses of Parliament, or District the Victoria entrance to the new flowes of Parliament, in Abingdon-street, is to be prepared for the reception of the Queen at the approaching opening of the session of Parliament, her hisjesty having expressed her intention to pass boneath that gigantic archively into the Houses of Lords. The new House of Commons is now ready for the reception of members. Great preparations are being made to bring the state apartments of the Speaker to a finish, in order that the right hos, gentleman may be enabled to give his Parliamentary dinners and hold his leves there. The entire river front of both Houses is now nightly illuminated with rows of gas-burners.

THE MINT.—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the new arrangements made by Sir John Herschel, occasioned by the death of Mr. Wyon and the recent alterations in the constitution of the establishment as regards the engravers and die-sinkers. Mr. Pistrucci is to have £400 a year, and Mr. Leonard Wyon (son of the late chief engraver) £300 a year. Mr. Pistrucci and Mr. Wyon are to be called "Modellers and Engravers to her Majesty's Mint," and the giants thus awarded them are to be considered as recognitions of their services and compensation for loss of claims. The two modellers are not to reside in the Mint, but are to have additional pay for any work they may execute at the request of the Master. Their successors as "Modellers and Engravers" will have no fixed allowances, but will be paid for the making of matrices only. The common work will now be executed by a resident engraver, uncer the direction of the Superintendent of the Die Department, and Mr. James Wyon has been nominated, it is said, to the appointment.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The committee of this admirabl

company of £245 l14. Iod.

General Lying-in Hospital.—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the Hospital, York-road, Lambeth; Mr. T. S. Cocks, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that, during the past year, 248 patients had been admitted to the hospital, and 456 attended at their own homes. The receipts amount of the £1590 8s. 7d., and the expenses to £1278 l9s. 3d., leaving a balance of £320 9s. 4d. There had been a decrease in the house expenses during the last year of nearly £200, owing to some alteration in the management.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting was held at the offices, 32, Sackville-street; Mr. Wigram Murray in the chair.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting was held at the offices, 32, Sackville-street; Mr. Wigram Murray in the chair. The report regretted that, from the absence of a sufficient means of classification in their present confined building, it was found impossible to admit children 14 years of age, or those affilicted with obstinate cases. To remedy this it had been determined to raise a new hospital on a site generously presented by the Earl of Ellesmere. Her Majesty the Queen, for the purpose of securing to his Royal lighness the Prince of Wales, for his life, the right of having at all times one patient in the institution, had, through Colonel Phipps, forwarded 250 guineas. A gentlema, under an assumed name, had sent £700 to the credit of the institution at one of the City banks, and the late Mr. G. Hardiman had bequeathed £300. Of 705 patients admitted during the past year, 449 had been cared, 243 greaty relieved, I woman had died, and 12 remained. The receipts for the year amounted to £2177 4s. 3d., and the expensiture to £2102 los. 7d.

New Asylum For Infant Orrivans,

great y relieved, I woman had died, and 12 remained. The receipts for the year amounted to £2177 4s. 3d., and the expensiture to £2102 10s. 7d.

NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMPORD-HILL.—At a special meeting, last Monday, at the London Tavern—the Lord Mayor in the chair, and after his ceparture Mr. Edmonds—a proposition to alter the rules, in order to bourd, clothe, and educate orphans up to the age of 14 for boys and 13 for girls, instead of to the ace of 8 years only, as before, was carried, and ten children were elected. The admissions, irrespective of erections, will be upon a graduated scale of payment, beginning with £50 for 12 years old, and ending at £150 for two years. Her Majesty has given her patronage to the institution, and the Prince of Wales, by his gift of 250 guineas, has been constituted a governor, with a presentation for life.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern; Rear-Admiral Lord Radstock in the chair. The financial statement was read. It showed that the receipts of the last year amounted to £3140 11s. 2d., and the expenditure to £2218 10s. 1d., leaving a balance of £022 1s. 1d.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this charity was held in the London Tavern on Monday, for the purpose of electing seven children from a list of twenty-eight candidates. The report, which was highly satisfactory, stated that the number of children under training in the course of the year was bluedy-seven, and the committee have much pleasure in stating that they have now placed the education of the scholars upon an improved footing. The total receipts had been £4053 0s. 9d., and there was left a balance in hand of £342 17s. 9d.

General Benevolent Association.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening at the London Tavern; Dr. W. J. Little in the chair. The reportstated that the new rule adopted by the sub-

GENERAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evering at the London Tavern; Dr. W. J. Little in the chair. The report stated that the new rule adopted by the subscribers, by which the committee were empowered to dispose of nine-tenths instead of only three-fourths of the annual subscriptions, in relieving cases substanced to their consideration, had enabled them to give assistance in a greater number of cases of a most deserving character. Forty-wine cases of distress Lad been relieved during the past year. The income for the year had amounted to £196 33. Ed., and the amount of relief given to £86 5s., leaving a balance of £103.

THE EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—With a view to relieve this THE LARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—With a view to relieve this society of an old-standing debt amounting to nearly £300, Mr. Hitchcock, the stk-mercer, of St. Paul's Churchyard, recently stated that he would double any sum that the association might raise within a month from that date (15th Nov. last). Encouraged by the mannifecace of this proposal, the members at once commence de a kigorous cauvass, which resulted in their raising within the juriod specified £466. It is stated that, authough this sum exceeded what was anticipated would be collected, Mr. Hitchcock readily handed over his cheque for the same amount.

LONDON LIFE Association.—At the half-yearly meeting, on Wed-

nesday, the receipts, it was stated in the report, were £214,048, and the layments £206,364, leaving a balance of £7084 15s 4d.

Provident Cterks Association.—At the eleventh annual general meeting, last Monday right, at the London Tavers, the two reports of the benefit, or the assurance branch, and of thet benevolen branch were received; the balance on the former was £9,077 3s, id. In the benevolent department the if, or lite assurance branch, and of thet benevolen branch were received; the astance on the former was £9,677 3s. ld. In the benevolent department the coard recommended that on the 24th of May inst two clerks should be elected of minutes of £25 each, and four widows of clerks to annuties of £15 each, and hould there be an application for clerks; the numbers of widows should be increased to eight. During the last year gratuities amounting to £110 had been resented to 17 clerks, and loans to the amount of £1180 granted to 97 clerks, eting a decrease of £360 on the amount in 1850, and showing the improved ordition of the clerks belonging to the society. Five clerks and 14 widows were ecciving now annuties.

now annuities.
Provident Clerks' Mutual Life Assurance Associa-

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION AND BENEVOLENT FUND.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening, at the London Tavern; Mr. R. M. Jones in the chair, it appeared from the balance-sheet that the receipts for the year amounted to £15,506, and the expenses to £5529, leaving a balance of £9677. The assets were set down at £38,835, and the hiabilities at £1047. The report stated that 17 gratuities, amounting to £1520, had been granted during the year. One clerk had been granted an annuity of £25, and two widows £15 each. The balance-sheet gave the receipts £1377 11s., and the expenditure £923, leaving a balance of £454.

NEW SOUP KITCHEN.—At a meeting which took place at the London Tavern, on the 15th instant—the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor in the chair—an appeal was made to the citizens of London for the establishment of City branches of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Hospice, for contributions of such articles as might be useful in the kitchens, lavatories, &c., attached thereto. Massis, Gibbs, of the City Soap-works, Milton-street, Cripplegate, have forwarded to the committee, as their donation, 5 cut, of scoap, for the use of the lavatories of such institutions; and it is expected that his example will be followed by other tradsmen, by which the expense necessarily attendant on the formation of such an establishment will be materially lessened.

Society of Arts - Mr. Wentworth C. Dilke precided at Wednesday's meeting. Professor Soily delivered a locture "On the nature of veretable substances used in manufactures," being the sixth lecture on subjects connected with the Great Exhibition. The lecture observed that it was usual to call these vegetable substances raw materials, whereas many of the articles exhibited under this denoraination have univergone many operations preparatory to their introduction to this country for manufacturing purposes. There was not in existence a single look explanatory of the entire sources from which any particular raw textile material can be procured. Where the producer of the raw material and the manufacturer are more or less in direct communication, it might be taken as a pretty correct rule that the greatest improvements had taken place. He referred to refun of the Nanthomes, now beginning to be used largely in the place of shellar, for making black scaling-wax; to the excellent artificial gum now so largely made for the use of casico-printers and others; to the great changes in the manufacture of starch, by means of chemical agancies; to cooutchout; to the introduction of gutta percha, for which the large gold medal had been awarded to Montgomeris; to coccanut and palle oil. &c. There were many other vegetable, oily, faity, and waxy substances which might be extensively imported and applied, such as the vegetable tallow of the Vateria indica, the fat of the various basseav, the oil of the Coropa, the oils of the Garcenia and of the Veronica, the vegetable tallows of China and the neighbouring Archipelago islands. The various vegetable waxes, too, of which there are many, in Mexico, South Africa, and North America, deserve notice, the learners and of the Veronica, and North America, deserve notice, showing the great improvement in modern times. True chemical science might be applied to great advantage to increase the proportion of colouring matter per cent. Cotton, flax, hemp, &c. next came under notice. He looked to Bri Society of ARTS - Mr. Wentworth C. Dilke presided at Wednes

cient magnitude to cut it up, it was found impossible to forward it.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—At Monday's special meeting, at the citice in Old Broad-street, the report declared that there was a general improvement in the business of all branches during the last half-year. The directors had taken steps to meet the new state of affairs in New South Wales by the gold discoveries. The prospects of Van Diemen's Land and of the New Zealand lands were decidedly improving, and are likely to be permanently promoted by the Australian gold discoveries. The usual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum on the entire paid-up capital of the bark, was declared, together with a bonus of 10s, per share on the 32,000 paid-up shares, and a like proportion of boaus on the £2 10s, per share baid up on the 8000 shares of the third series, payable in London, free of income-tex, of Tuesday, Feb. 3d, and in the colonies, with the addition of sevenpence in the pound, as soon as the inspector sual like after the receipt of advices. A voic of £500 to the widow of the late Mr. Oakden, the director in Launceston, was carried.

Exou to the widow of the late Mr. Oakden, the director in Launceston, was carried.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting took place at the Prince Albert Tavern, King's-cross, on Tuesday, at which resolutions approving of the principles of the association were carried, and a petition to be presented to Parliament by Mr. Wakley, M.P., for yote by ballot, extension of the franchise, re-arrangement of electoral districts, &c., was agreed to.

The Marylebone Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association,—A public inceting was held at the British Stores, New-street, Portland-town, on Thursday night—Mr. T. P. Pritchard in the chair—at which resolutions were passed, that, in order to ensure an efficient and complete reform of the fleuse of Commons, it was indispensable that all parties should express their opinions with energy and determination, so that the representatives and her Majesty's Ministers may be made aware of the sentiments and wishes of the people, and that any measure of reform which did not include the principles put forth by the National Reform Association would not deserve the confidence and support of the people.

people, and that any measure of reform which did not include the principles put forth by the National Reform Association would not deserve the confidence and support of the people.

THE PIENTERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The second New Year's soirée of the Printers' Dramatic Society was held on Saturday evening, at Andetton's Motel, Fleet-street. The soirées of this society are really well worth a word or two of landatory notice, not only on account of the praiseworthy object they have in view, but because of the amount of bona fide merit which many of the amateurs display.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—At the special court, held in Greek-street, on Wednesday, a letter of Mr. Frank Forster, the engineer, dated the 14th instant, resigning his office, gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Forster strongly complained of the determined opposition of one of the commissioners, Captain Veten, R.E.; of the dismissal of his best and most efficient assistants; of the discredit thrown on his works executed as proposed; and concluded by declaring that his health was so impaired that he could not conscientiously continue his duties. Captain Vetch disclaimed any personal feeling against Mr. Forster's resignation should be accepted. Sir W. Cubitt moved, and Mr. Allason seconded, an amendment, that the resignation be not accepted until Mr. Forster had the opportunity of giving an explanation of the latter had been written when his pulse was at 110. The statement of accounts showed a present available balance of £304 11s. 10d. The collection of rates had been £119,555 10s., and the amount uncollected was £53,507 6s. 2½d., or, exclusive of the new rates, £31,006 15s. 8d.

CITY SEVERS COMMISSION.—From the reports presented on Tuesday at Captain and the Amount uncollected was £53,507 6s. 2½d., or, exclusive of the new rates, £31,006 15s. 8d.

rates, 431,906 lbs. 8d.

City Setvers Commission.—From the reports presented on Tuesday, at fauldhall, it appears that the "orderly system" is working well. A letter was read from Mr. Hodgson, clerk to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, again decining to meet the commissioners until the approaches to Ludgate-hill had been enlarged, and denying their right to remove the railings of the western area, according to the recent act of Parliament, as the provision was incredy permissive, at the discretion of the Dean and Chapter. After some discussion, Mr. Haywood, the surveyor, was authorised to seek a conference with the cathedral authorities on the subject of his plan.

Figure.—On Sunday morning between seven and eight o'clock, the

Mr. Haywood, the surveyor, was authorised to seek a conference with the cathedral authorities on the subject of his plan.

Fires.—On Sunday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the premises occupied by the Old Woolwich Steam-packet Company, in Globe-lane, Woolwich, were consumed.—The houses of Mr. Burke, a baker, in Berwickstreet, Soho, and Mr. G-ynn, cheesemonger, Hackney-road, were also destroyed by the On Sunday morning.—On Monday night, shortly before nine o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Wilkinson, the head engineer of the station, and Dalrymple, one of the firenen, notwitistanding the density of the smoke, rushed into the apartment, groped through the fire and smoke, and at great risk succeeded in saving the life of a young child.—On Tuesday night, shortly after nine o'clock, a fire, attended with considerable destruction of property, broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. Alien, a dairyman, No. 16, Little Paris-street, Lambeth. Three horses and two goats were got out of the building alive, and it is generally understood that all the hive stock was saved.—On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Clarke and Co., cheese and butter merchants, 2, Parkroad, Brixton-hill. Mr. Clarke, being contined by paralysis, was unable to make the least effort to save himself, and had it not been for the exertious of his filends he must have been sufficeated. The fire was extinguished, but not until considerable damage was done.—On Wednesday monning, about two clock, a serious fire broke out at Old Ford, near bow Church, on the premises known as the Wick-lane Works. The buildings were mearly 20 feet in length, about 60 feet wide, and from 50 to 60 'eet high, and were in the tenure of Mr., James Allen, paper-stainer. The fire mas acceeded in getting the mastery over the flames, but not until the premises, with the exception of whe house, were all but destroyed. The stock in trade and buildings were inspired in the Alliance Fire Office.—On

in the Alliance Fire Office.—On Wednesday night the premises of Mr. Bouden, coru-chandler, Fermondsey-street, were burnt down.

Births and Deaths.—Up to Saturday, Jan. 17, the births of 762 boys and 727 girls, in all 1489 children, were registered in London. In seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 the average was 1424. The deaths last week were:—540 males, and 556 females: total, 1096. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average was 1189, and if this be raised in proportion to the increase of population it becomes 1203, compared with which last week's mortality exhibits a decrease of 157. The present returns show a small decline in the deaths from some epidemic diseases, from diseases of the huggs, of the nervous system, and those of the digestive organs; while there is an increase in the tubercular class and diseases of the heart. Last week's mortality from consumption was 108; this week's tables 123; bronchitis has fallen from 124 to 109; and pneunomia from 86 to 70. Typhus is about the same, 45; small-pex, 23, of whom 20 were children, four of whom had been vaccinated. In the floyal thepital, Greenwich, 11 persons ded between the 9th and 15th Jan. inclusive; the youngest was 60 years of age, and the oldest 89; and the ages of all averaged 75. Four women also died in the Greenwich Woods, and whose ages averaged nearly 80 years. The death of a boy, aged 2 years and 8 mentus, from the accidental passage of a pea into the larpux, is recorded. Three persons died of intemperance. A mendicant died of diseased Leart and four air in her room in C.erkonwell. The death of a boy, aged 10 years, in the Kent-read, is ascribed to exertion at school to gain a prize of new clothes. The unsual occurrence of a death from carbuncle is shown in the case of a female servant, aged 34, in Marylebone Workhouse.

MRTEGOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory,

METEOBOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS .- At the Royal Observatory, Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.467 inches. The mean temperature was 46°3 degrees, which is 9°5 degrees higher than the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was higher than the average on every day of the week. On Sunday and Monday it was above 47 degrees, which is about 11 degrees above the average; on Wodnesday it was 47 degrees; on Thursday the mean was 49°6 degrees, the highest in the week, and nearly 13 degrees above the average of the same day; or Friday it was 48 degrees; and on Thosday and Saturday it was above 42 degrees, or about 5 degrees above the average, on which two days the lowest means of the week occurred. The wind blew generally from the south-west, but on Saturday than day changed to the north-west. The amount of rain which fell during the week was 1.76 inches. was 1.76 inches.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SITTINGS IN ERROR—The following learned judges, namely, Lord ampbell, Lord Chief Justice Jervis, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr.

Sittings in Leron.—The following learned judges, namely, Lora Campbell, Lord Chief Justice Jervis, Mr. Baron Alerson, Mr. Baron Parke. Mr. Justice Parteson, and Mr. Baron Martin, assembled in the Exchequer Chamber on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to fix the "error" days after form The final arrangement was as follows:—Errors from the Court of Queen's Bench, Monday, Feb. 2, and Tuesday, Feb. 3; errors from the Court of Queen's Bench, Monday, Feb. 2, and Tuesday, Feb. 5; errors from the Court of Exchequer, Frilay, Feb. 6, and Sturday, Feb. 7. Lord Campbell announced that the Chamber would continue to sit after the days which he had already stated, if it should be found that the which of the busness of the Chamber could not be dispressed of within the period which their Lordships had specifically fixed.

EXAMINATION OF A WIFE AGAINST HER HUSBAND.—In the course of an argument in the Court of Chancery, on Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor stabed the circumstances under which the difficulties with respect to the question had arisen. When the bill was before the House of Lords, he moved that the clause which gave the courts of law the power of examining the wife be struck out, and it was struck out accordingly. In the body of the bid, and in another clause, there was, however, a power given for the recention of the evidence of the lateness of the hour at which the bill was discussed, had been permitted to remain: and one of the learned judges, seeing that the evidence was receivable in certain specified cases, assumed that it was receivable in all, although the general clause had been struck out. That view of the matter was, his Lordship added, not one that was generally adopted.

Six John Porte's Hospital.—Vice-Chancellor Turner gave judgment in this case on Theaday, and dismissed with costs the petition praying for a reference to the Matter to account the process when the evidence had been the first of the chairs.

Site John Porte's Hospital.—Vice-Chancellor Turner gave Judgment in this case on Tuesday, and dismissed with costs the petition praying for a reference to the Master to approve a scheme to extend and regulate the chatity. PREMOGATIVE COURT.—In consequence of the severe indisposition of the Judge of the Prerogative Court, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty (Dr. Lustington) has consented to hoar such cases as are set down for argument, in order to de-patch the accumu ation of business necessarily consequent on the unavoidable temporary absence of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust. Dr. Lushington will commence his sittings in the Prerogative Court on Tuesday next.

Lushington will commence his sittings in the Prerogative Court on Tuesday next.

MIDDLESEX Sessions.—The adjourned meeting of the Middlesex magistrates for county business was held on the 17th, at Clerkenwell; Mr. Roe in the chair. The rate was passed, and the county treasurer ordered to collect it.

ADULTERATED PEPPER.—On Wednesday the following lines were inflicted by the Court of Inland Revenue upon grocers found in possession of adulterated pepper:—£50 upon John Stott, 15, Gray's Inn-lane; £10, J. S. Chadwell, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark; £5, Henry Smith, 23, Bermondsey-street; John Reynals, Union-street, Southwark; and Thomas Hart, of the Lame locality.

The Chief Secritary for Iretand.—The case of Birch v.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland,—The case of Birch v. Somerville, which attracted such attention a short line back, was again brought under the notice of the Court of Queen's Bench, babin, on Monday last, when Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., moved, on behalf of Mr. James Birch, the proprietor of the World newspaper, for a conditional order for a new trial, upon the ground that at the last trial, which took place before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, at the sittings after last Michaelmas Term, when the jury found for the defendant, his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, who was produced and examined as a witness for the plaintiff, was not sworn, but merely pledged "on his honour" as a peer of the realm. The Lord-Lieutenant, when he came into Court, took his seat on the bench, and the effect turned round to him, with his back to the Court, and in that way the parties acting for the plaintiff did not see what took pace, and, therefore, could not be said to have consented. Counsel then referred to numerons authorities to show that the evidence of his Excellency was mall and void; and that the Court must grant a new triat in such a case, inasmuch as the party giving it could not be indicted for purjury if it were untrue, which was the test applicable in such cases.—The Chief Justice: We will grant the conditional order; but must state it is not from any dificulty we entertain as to what the law is, but to give the parties an opportunity of discussing the question if they desire it.

Naw Appointments.—Mr. Crompton will, it is stated, be the new CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND .- The case of Birch v

as to what the law is, but to give the parties an opportunity of discussing the question if they desire it.

New Appointments.—Mr. Crompton will, it is stated, be the new Judge in place of Justice Patieson. The vacant Mastership in the Exchequer has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Chatfield, a solicitor.—Daily News of Thursday.

BUSE OF LORD DENMAN.—A subscription is being raised for the purpose of placing a bust of Lord Denman in the hall of the Law Institute, Chancery-lane. The subscribers are the members of the Law Institute and the profession in general. The bust is to be from the chisel of Christopher Moore.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR, PEACOCK, Q.C.—The bar of the Home Circuit gave a farewell dinner, on Saturday evening last, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, to Mr. Peacock, Q.C., on his appointment as legal member of the Supreme Council of the Indian Government. Mr. Serjeant Channell, as leader of the circuit, presided; and among the gentlemen present were—Mr. Baron Platt, Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., Mr. E. James, Q.C., Mr. Branwell, Q.C., Mr. Podkin, Hon. R. Denran, Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, Mr. Petorsdorif, Mr. Locke, Mr. W. Attree, Sir Walter Riddell, Mr. E. R. Simons, Mr. M. Fortescue, Mr. Lush, Mr. Bovill, Mr. Parry, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. Weoliett, Mr. Rochert Carke, and about forty other members of the circuit. Several complimentary toasts were proposed and duly honoured.

MIDDLE TEMPLE—The following members of this society have been FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. PEACOCK, Q.C .- The bar of the Home

MIDDLE Tample.—The following members of this society have been called to the bar, and were sworn in on the lith just., in the hall:—Air. Arthur Pattison, Mr. Joseph Pargeter Brindley, and Mr. Henry James.

Gray's Inn.—At a pension of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, holden on Wednesday, Terence Haghes, Esq., was called to the degree of barrister-at-law.

Last Saturday 400 notices were given in the Ouesn's Bench of in-

Last Saturday 400 notices were given in the Queen's Bench of intended applications to be admited attorneys of that court; 170 will come up for examination thus, and the remander in the eneming Laster Term.

A Law University.—The propriety of forming a university for law is at length under the serious consideration of the authorities. It is not even improbable that the next session of Parlament may witness the production of a measure framed for the accomplishment of this desirable object. A meeting of an educational committee, composed of benchers of the four inns of court, was held in the hall of Lincoln's-tun on Monday afternoon. Nothing has transpired as to the extent of educational reform contemplated, or, indeed, to show that the question has yet taken the shape of a project. It will be so far gratifying to the friends of this reform to learn that the benchers are at leas moving.—Law Times.

Moving.—Law Times.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—It is, we believe, very doubtful whether this often-defeated measure will be renewed next session. Lord Campbell, it is said, will have nothing more to do with it. He is naturally disgusted at the treatment of the Government, in giving bin all the labour and anxiety of carrying the bill through the Lords, and then deserting him at the last moment. The speciacle, indeed, of a measure of great public importance introduced by the Lord Chief Jastice of England, with the express sanction of the Ministry, and opposed by the Lord Chancellor—the exhibition of a divided house—was discreditable, and ought not to have been permitted by the Premier. Either the bill should have been openly and honorrably abandoned by its supporters in the Cabinet, in deference to the Chancellor, or the Chancellor should have retired from a post which he was unable to occupy in accord with his colleagues.—Law Times.

JUDGES' CLERES.—Among the recommendations of the Common Law Commissorers which will probably be adopted is one that the judges' clerks amounted to £22.554 64. 44. It appears that the tees on an undefended action amount to about £4 1s. 64., including a fee of 2s. to the "Chief Baron's coachman." The commissioners recommend a revision of the fees.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT AND REMOVAL.—A plan proposed by Mr. W. B West, to a boilish the law of settlement and removal, was discussed in St. Martin's parish last Tuesday, and a public meeting is shortly to be held to consider the scheme. REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—It is, we believe, very doubtful whether

The Brussels journals announce the arrival in that city of MM. Ferréol, Pascal Duprat, Antony tives; and they add, that 400 hr Belgium since the 2d December. French rangees had arrived or passed through

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market on Monday opened at a fractional improvement upon the English Market on Monday opened at a fractional improvement upon firmly maintaining that price during the day. This steadileness was, however, of short continuance, for on Thesday the opening price was an eighth lower, and as the day advanced Consois declined to 96 \$, affectwards closing at 96 \$. The French fands quoted lewer, and appear to be gradually receding, influencing operations neer. Dulness prevailed on Wednesday, Consols being offered at 96, but the closing price was sgam 96 \$. This was followed by a heavy market on Thursday, and at the close of the week's transactions a want of confidence in the state of affairs in Frar ce promoted a tendency to decline. The Unfunded Debt remains at about list week's prices, as also India Bonds. Earlk Stock, Debt remains at about list week's prices, as also India Bonds. Earlk Stock [164]; Three per Cent. Reduced Animities, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Constituent of the New Stock, 21; Consols of Potential Per Cents, 28; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 198; Long Annutites, 176, 95; New Three and a Constituent of the New Constituence of the New Constituence

in prices, and an Thursday, although a good business was transacted, prices did not vary; neither do the closing values of the week rubboned display any marked change in prices. Mexican Bonds, 30½; Brazil, 54½; Chilan Six per Cents, 101; dito, Three per Cents, 65; Equador, 3½; Portuguese Fivo per Cents, 91; dito, Fror per Cents, 31½; Spanish Five per Cents, 23½; dito, Three per Cents, 41½; dito, New Deterred, 16½; Sardmian, 50½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92½; Danish Five per Ceuts, 103½; Datch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 50½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 50½.

The Railway Market closes heavily, and the Gold Mines Shares are affected by the number of new companies projected, as well as the diversity of means reserted tyfor procuring the gold. Closing figures are:—
Oadinary Shares and Stocks,—Aberdeen, 11½; Ambergste, Nottingham, Boston, and Lastern Junction, 4½; Caledonian, 15½, Chester and Holyhead, 19½; East Anglian (£25) paid), 3½; Eastern Countes, 6½; East Lancashire, 16½; Great Northern, Halves, A, 5½; Datto, Halves, B, 13½; Great Western, 86; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 66½; London and Blackwali, 6½; London and Brighton, 98½; London and Morth-Western, 115; London and South-Western, 85½; Manchester, Baxton, and Matlock, 2½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoloshire, 32; Middland, 55½; Newport, Aberg, and Herstord, 2½; North Bettish, 6½; North Bettish, 6½; North Statlordshire, 8½; Oxord, Worcester, and Wo vernampton, 14½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 4½; Shith-Eastern, 20½; Fork, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Datto Extension, 12½; Datto, G N E Purchase, 5½; North British, 6½; Parelessoc Shares — Chester and Holyhead, 16½; East Anglian (£3 10s.), 2½; Eastern Counter Excession, 192; Datto, G N E Purchase, 5½; Northern and Ea tern, New, 67; Roysion and Hitchin, 8½; Wear Vulley (£25 paid), 23½. Parelessoc Shares — Chester and Holyhead, 16½; East Anglian (£3 10s.), 2½; Eastern Counter Excession, 192; Central of France, 19½ ex.int.;

Ditto, Scrip Redeem., 7; North British, 5; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Res-Guaranteed, 10;
Foreign.—Boulogne and Amiens, 112; Central of France, 194 ex.int.; Duten Ruerish, 32 ex int.; East ledian (£18 paid), 21 ex int.; Namur and Liege, 6; Northern of France, 184 ex int.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8 ex int; Faris and Strasbourg, 164; Rouen and Havre, 104; Sambre and Meuse, 34; Tours and Nantes, 82.

Gold Mines.—Agus Fris, 12; Anglo-Californian, 2 pm.; Ave Maria, 2 pm.; Nouveau Monde, 2 pm.; West Mariposa, 5 pm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. - Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat constwice and by

come instances, a rise of our prequarter. Heans and pear, as were as indian county quotations.

(Wheat, Essex and Kent, red. 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Wheat, Essex and Kent, red. 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Lincoln mait, 54s to 25s; itto, 28s to 20s; marting ditto, 28s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln mait, 54s to 55s; itto, 28s to 20s; gradient and cord, black, 17s to 4 so 50s; black, 17s to 4 so 50s; to 50s;

The prices of wheaten broad in the metropolis are from 6id to 7d; of household to did not 4th loss. per 41b loaf.

**ektly dveroys.-Whaat, 38: 31; barley, 27e ld; cars, 18s ld; rye, 37e 51; cecks' Averoys.-Whaat, 38: 31; barley, 27e ld; cars, 18s ld; rye, 37e 51;

ocks' Average. -- Wheat, 37std; barley, 26s 6d; oats, 18s ld; ryc, 27s 10d; peas, 25s ld. d.
barley, la Cd; oats, la Od; rye, la Od; beans, la Od; peas, la Od.
y business is doing in most kinds, prices, owing to the large supply
d tendency. Good common congou, 7id to 7id up to 8id; and low

sat, is 60. barley, is to general and a steady business is doing in most kinds, which is a steady business is doing in most kinds, which is a steady business is doing in most kinds of the common congou, 71d to 72d up to sign, son, is to 1s 21, por 1s. do in a yellow most kinds of raw sugar has been tolcrably firm this week, at full demand for most kinds of raw sugar has been tolcrably firm this week, at full demand for most kinds of the firm of the same than t

sharket is quiet, yet good ord. native ceylon is near a say per cwit. Financial site ation.

Jemand is improving, and the quotations have advanced 3.5 per cwit.

—It is in butter is in good requeat at fully last week's prices. Carlow, Cionmel,

—It is 0.80s; Water.ord, 60s to 70s; Cork, 76s to 75s; Limerick, 66s to 70s; &

4 spercwit. Foreign has advanced 2 so to 8 per cwit, fine Frieshand being worth grien qualities are held for more money. Baron has advanced 1s per cwit,

cabe. 4.5s to 65s; heavy, 43s; Limerick sizeable, 43s; heavy, 40s; Irish bales,

was, 40s to 43s. Lard firm, at 50s to 57s for prime Irlah bladdered.

we demand is heavy, at a further decline of 3d per cwit. New F.Y.C. on the spo
ato 3.se 3d; and old, 35s 6d to 35s 9d per cwit. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s pe-

oll is very dull, at 26s per cwt. Otherwise the market is in a dull state. sadow hay, 27 108 to ab 170 y once. Trade dall, ley, 140, Ord's Main, 131; Tanfild Moor, 130 31; Townfty, 138 61; 162; Eden Main, 1616d; Hilton, 172 6d; Stewart's, 172 6d; Kollov, 1725

ser ton.
rum is dult in sale, at 1s 31 to 1s 3jd; and Leowards, 1s 4d to 1s 5d
raidy very little is doing, yet importers are not sellers on lower terms.

command a strady inquiry, at full prices. In other kinds only a

g, public sales will take place next month, we have more doing in the t, and late races are well supported. see have fall of it new these he defined is heavy, at prices varying for fair and good quantities. Week, at fall prices. Otherwise the defired has been stady this week, at fall prices.

beer, from 2s Sd to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; posh, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per 8 th, to sink the offal.

New are and Investment The general Cenant has raidd inactive, but no material change has taken page in the quotations;—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 2s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s od to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carease.

ROBERT HENDERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16,

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 18.

Ist Life Guards: Lieut E J C A Lord Eliot to be Capt, vice Farrer; Cornet and Sub Lieut H Wymoncham to be Lieut, vice Lord Eliot to be Capt, vice Farrer; Cornet and Sub Lieut H Wymoncham to be Lieut, vice Lord Eliot.

Sub Light Dragoons: Faymaster T it latefulf to be Paymaster, vice Encluding 14th: Ensign Unit Foot: Enrign N A Spect to be Leutenant, vice Encluding 14th: Ensign W lieuwood to be Lieut enent, vice Mylusint, vice Grant. 223: Paymaster C Barrowto to be Lieut T C Lyans to be Adjusts, vice Grant. 223: Paymaster C Barrowto to be Adjuster C Captain, vice Grant. 223: Paymaster C Barrowto to be Lieuten Steele to be Captain, vice Barrowto Lieuten Brenner; Ensign C F Eventeen to be Captain, vice Canolor; Ensign V Syan to be Lieutenant, vice Grapt; Sergeant H Hurford to be Ensign, vice Ryan. Unit: Lieutenant vice Grapts; Sergeant H Hurford to be Ensign, vice Ryan. Unit: Lieutenant F A Willis to be Captain, vice Fidder: Ensign G H Graves ob be Lieutenant, vice Willis. Afth Sajor A Seton to be Lieutenant C Breton to Captain, vice Montain Ensign Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton to Captain, vice Montainant Ensign Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton to Captain, vice Montainant Ensign Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton Se Captain, vice Montainant Ensign Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton Se Captain, vice Montainant Ensign Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton Se Captain, vice Montainat Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton Se Captain, vice Montainat Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton Ser Captain, Vice Montainat Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton Sec Captain, vice Montainat Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant C Breton Sec Captain, Vice Montainat Ser A H Dillon to be Lieutenant Vice Biston.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 10, 1852.

CNAPAR, J. A.F. Mitchell, A. W. Downes, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, ADMIRALTY, JAN. 10, 1853.

Corps of Reyal Marines—Col become Commandant, vice Ballughali; Licut-Col G. B. Bury to be Col Second Commandant, vice Mercer; brevet Major E Heat et to be Licut-Col, vice Bury; First Licut W. Jointe to be Capt, vice Hearie; Second Licut W. c. symonds to be First Licut, vice J. Liffe.

JAN. 10—First Licutenant and Adjutant R.S. Harrson to be Captain, vice J. H. Wright; Second Licutenant H. N. C. bancakey to be First Licutenant, vice Harrson.

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TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

ADMIRATTY, JAN. 14.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant Julius Bruce to be Adjutant, vice Harrison.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant Julius Bruce to be Adjutant, vice Harrison.

ENNKRUPTS.

FR HEWLETT, Layton, Essex, cowkeeper, G COLLIER, Landport, Southampton, draper, G MARSH, Church-treet, Minos les, carpenter. R YOUTER, Birmingham, mill manufacturer, miller, J AMERY, Chelmsford, hotel keeper. J FOTTER, Birmingham, mill manufacturer, D FOTTER, Birmingham, mill manufacturer.

J ETPONNELL, birthing groot. JAHY ANN KLELL, Liverpoot, collecthouse-keeper. It Hand E BELL, South Shields, pajer manufacturers.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198. Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlessx. by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1852.

GREAT EXHIBITION. - NO. VII. - NORTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE.







LITERATURE.

STOTHARD; HIS GENIUS AND CAREER.



INTIAL LETTER (THESE PRESERTS)
For the Policies of the Amicable Insurance Compan

III appearance of this amongst many instances in evidence of an increasing appetite on the part of the public for the amenities of art, and of a corresponding desire on the part of publishers to minister toit. Fifty years ago, a similar volume illustrative of the career and genius of the noblest painter in the annals of fame would have been a fallure, not because there the hands for its production, but because there was not a public to purchase a hundred

copies of it when produced. Now, thanks to the increased facilities for extensive multiplication of examples afforded by the reproduction of steel plates, and the improved school of wood-engraving, which has followed as a natural consequence of our gigantic resources in printing machinery, the painter and engraver count their thousands and tens of thousands of votaries, where before to reach hundreds was the happy exception; and a large field of public intelligence has been laid under art-outlivation which would otherwise have remained in the darkestignorance both of the pleasures and uses of pictorial representation.

It is not reasonable, however, to suppose that this art-culture should be the work of a day or of a season: men must be taught what they ought to look for in art, before they will know what to admire; they must learn what has been accomplished by others before they can pretend to fix a standard of excellence applicable to individual performances before them. During this process the majority of art-students must consent to doubt the accuracy of their first impressions, and the art-practitioner to disregard the applicase of the multitude, if he do not even go so far as to suspect it as an evidence of failure, or at least of shortcoming of the highest purposes of art, either as regards the subject chosen, or the manner of its treatment.

We are not of those who pretend that no one can judge of works of art except the artist; that it requires practical experience in the manipulation of colours to appreciate the brilliant effects produced by a Titian. a Rubens, or a Rembrandt; or a probationary course in a drawing class to feel the magnificent conceptions of a Michael Angelo, the life-breathing compositions of Raphael and Correggio, or the pregnant epics of our own Hogarth, whom, in spite of the pooh-poohing of certain critics of the Beau Brummel school, we must always consider the greatest painter, and that in the greatest style, of To deny the right of criticism to all who cannot paint, would be as absurd as to deny the right of judging of the quality of a dinner to the man who cannot cook; and, if the pretence were carried out, it would very speedily reduce the number of patrons of art, culinary and pictorial, to a ruinously low figure. Every man his own cook, and every man his own painter, would then be the rule in a society reduced to primitive barbarism

But criticism, as well as painting or sculpture, is an art per se; it is the art of judging well, both of the conception and the execution of a work. Based upon correct principles, educated by the contemplation of the best works in sufficient variety, criticism even takes a higher ground than art—executive art—in its general manifestations; for, which the artist (with rare exceptions, which only prove the rule) never attempts to grasp and exercise all the resources of his art, the critic should strive to fill the highest judgment-seat, to enrich and strengthen his mind by a ripe study of the highest standards, which having done, all the lower are included as a matter of course.

Looking upon-criticism in this light, as the highest school or court of appeal in the republic of arts, we need hardly observe that the duties of the critic assume an importance, and are attended with an amount of responsibility, which cannot be thought lightly of, except by those who have no pretensions to the office. In exercising his functions it should always be borno in mind that the critic has to a uninister right and justice not only as between artist and artist, candidates in the same field, but as between artists and the public, who are their patrons. An ignorant public will never do justice to the highest merit in art, yet every measure of encouragement bestowed upon medicerity is done at the expense of what is due to higher merit; and thus it is that tricksters and pretenders flourish and fatten, whilst true genius, unmindful of neglect, undismayed by penury and privation, pursues its way of unrequited toil, looking to posterity for its reward.

Mrs. Bray, in her introduction to this biography, says something about " the great men I could name in literature who are ever more ready to end and to encourage than the little critics-those, I mean, who deem themselves critics, and who often possess not one essential regul site for true criticism;" and she adds the apophthegm, that " to throw a stone is an easy thing, but to hit the mark requires a practised eye and a steady hand." Now, disavowing any sympathy with the would be critics, who often, we agree, "possess not one essential requisite for true criticism," we must say, that, as far as our observation goes, there is more of indiscriminate praise than of unjust censure to be laid to their charge and of the two, we think that the former is much more fatal to art, much more unjust to arrists, than the latter. Merit will, in most cases eventually make its way, in spite of unjust hosbility, gaining, as it were strength from opposition; in other cases, merit, as we have already said may resign itself to neglect; but to be insulted with ignorant praise in common with a herd of unworthy associates, is what true ment thing to throw a stone at a mark, but it is at least as easy, if not easier, to throw a shovelful of plaster; and we all know the adage-

Lay it on thick,

which is equally applicable to flattery us to abuse

And if critics owe anything to art, to artists, and to the public, whom they would pretend to guide—we were going to say educate—what must we think of one who tells us that an artist of very considerable merit certainly, but merit of a peculiar order, and who unfortunately chiefly consined his talents to the illustration of books, and has consequently not left a single great work behind him (we say "great" in the poetic sense, and not dismayed by the decorations of the staircase at limitation, with their figures "eight feet hish")—that this artist, Thomas

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

-like prettiness of discriminate flattery such extremes, and that accidental circumstances which led alliance between our authoress and the family of Mr.

Flormas Stothard, R.A., with Personal Reminiscences, by Mrs. Bray; as Illustrations from his Works. Murray.

Stothard should so have blinded her to the merit of all the rest of the world as to induce her to indulge in it. Yet so it is. In v passages in this volume we are told that Stothard was In various greatest historical painter this country ever produced;" book illustrations, produced in the early part of his industrious career, were of "the highest order of poetic composition;" that "nothing was ver more purely conceived or beautifully executed" than his illustrations of "l'aradise Lost;" that his "' Jacob's Dream,' and the 'Angels appearing to the Shepherds,' will bear comparison with the compositions of the great master of the sacred school, Raphael;" that his " Boaz seeing Ruth gleaning" "reminds one of the old masters, to the finest of whose scriptural works it is in every way equal as a composition; that "Stothard's drawings of these subjects (Cibber's figures of Melancholy and Raving Madness at Bethlem) at once remind the observer f the sublimity of Michael Angelo;" that his picture of " The Vintage his choice in which, as usual, was dictated by having a frame that happened to fit the picture," was "universally admired, and allowed by artists and such as were capable of appreciating its excellence to bear a marked resemblance to Rubens in richness and depth of colour, whilst in drawing and grace it was not inferior to Titian;" that he had all the humour, without the "vulgarity," of Hogarth; in short, not to go into any further comparisons, that-



VIEW OF THE KING'S BALL, AT ST. JAMES'S, ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY, JUNE 4, 1789.

His genius was unlimited; it embraced every species of composition; every subject of the pencil—landscape, portrait, cities, architecture, sex-pieces, animals, birds, flowers, fruits, costune, even insects, &c.;

n tine, that

It may be briefly said of the excellences of this great painter, that his chief characteristics lay in the taste and feeling with which he treated his subject; the judgment that puriful and governed both; and, above all, in the heights and depths of his boundless imagination—an imagination so wonderful in itself, so comprehensive in its isociac, that, as no other country has ever yet produced a pointer who excelled him in this, the highest attribute of genus, so an ago may passaway before we again, if ever, shall number among our most illustrious men his equal as a accord Stothard in the annals of our English schools of art.

Such extravagant assertions as these, whilst they cannot add one leaf to the laurels of their unfortunate object, may not unlikely provoke the ignorant critic of the stone-throwing school to deny him any merit at all, and to treat the whole subject with ridicule. Let us, however, take a different course, and, having disposed of the "chaff" with which he is now smothered, let us endeavour to do justice to the memory and talents of an artist of very considerable merit, of great industry, and of still greater modesty and simplicity of purpose, and who only wanted the spur of ambition and the "bump of self-esteem" to have earned a much more elevated niche than he has attained in the temple of fame.

Thomas Stothard was entirely a self-taught genius, and in the worldly nse, also, he was a self-made man : few artists have been less indebted to fashion and the patronage of the great. He was born of humble parents. His father kept a public-house in Long-acre, and at an early period the son was apprenticed to a draughtsman of silk patterns in Spital-square Here he employed his leisure hours in reading Homer and Spenser, and making impromptu illustrations of what he read. Some of these were one day seen by Harrison, the publisher of the " Novelist's Library," who was so pleased with them, that he commissioned the youth to make three sketches for one of his novels, for which he rewarded him not very mun leently with half-a-guinea. This sealed Stothard's fate: he took to book illustration as a business (improving himself at the same time in the higher callings of art), and with his scanty earnings from this source, and from the silversmiths who also employed him in drawing patterns, added to the interest of £1200 which his father left him, eked out a modest com petency. Mrs. Bray, in the passage we have last quoted from her, speaks "imagination" as pre-eminently the distinguishing characteristic of Stothard. Now, we believe the truth to be the very reverse. A man who, to the end of his life, was content to take any subjects that were given to him by silversmith, bookseller, or printseller-whose best work, and probably the only gallery picture that will survive to posterity, " The Canterbury Pilgrimage," was itself a commission from a printseller, the price being £60; and whose last employment, when upwards of seventy years of age, was rambling through wind and dust and rain, on the banks of the Dove, copying fish and fishing houses and local scenery, for an edition of "Walton's Angler"-such a man could have very little magination, considered in its highest attributes as a creative faculty but, on the contrary, must have been essentially real and practical. curious illustration, by the way, of his unimpulsive disposition is found in the little story of his wooing and wedding the future partner of his life, as thus related in the volume before us :-

Stochard, it seems, did not immediately win the object of his choice. But the affections of such a heart as his were incapable of change. For some time he pa tently preferred his suit, and at length gained the hand of the fair Rebreza. But, though his love was true and deep, it was always more or less accompanied with that serenity which formed a marked feature in his character. After he had led his beloved to the altar, not to less an hour from his studies even on his wedding-day, he conducted home his bride, and then very quietly walked, down to the Academy, to draw from the antique till three o'clock, the hour at which it closed. There he sat by the side of a follow-student named Scott, with whom he was intimate, and, afterdrawing the usual time, at length he said to his friend, "I am now going home to meet a family party. Do come and dine with me, for I have this day taken to myself a wife!"

Eleven children were, in due course, the reward of this calm proceeding. We have said that Stothard was eminently "real," and certainly, to a young man just strugging with his pencil for daily food and raiment, a wife and eleven children may be pronounced an astounding reality. It was one, too, which left him little opportunity to indulge in gratuitous fancies, or to lay up anything for posterity, even if he were inclined that way. Accordingly we are informed, that

So increasing a family obliged him constantly to labour, and often to accept commissions that were too triling and of too minute an order for a painter of his master-mind and hant; for instance, such commissions as designing for pocket-tooks, ladies' fashions, sketches of court balls and amusements, Royal huntings, and for ordinary magazines and play-books. But, so great was Stot-

hard's love of art, and the simplicity of his character, that he made his designs for them with the same care, and threw into them the same exquisite crace, which he bestowed on the higher order of his works.

To all this we willingly adhere, adding this besides, that, in our opinion, his designs for these occasions, and, indeed, all his productions at this early period, when he had nothing but reality to follow, and his own simplicity of genius to guide him, were the best works he ever produced. and, admirable in themselves, fully entitle him to honourable mention as "the father" of an important school, namely, that for producing "beantiful illustrations as an accompaniment to the popular literature of England." His "View of the King's Ball at St. James's, on the King's Birthday, June 4, 1789," is one of the most exquisite and artistic studies it is possible to conceive of such a subject. The figures of the Prince and Princess going through the movements of a minuet are full of ease and grace and action; whilst the arrangement of the whole company is marked with rare propriety. The figures-King, Queen, courtiers, and all-are in perfect keeping; and no attempt is made to violate the decorum of such an occasion by breaking the level of the line of heads or figures, for the mere purpose of producing effect. Indeed, in the simplicity of his style at this period, Stothard reminds us of some of the very early artists of the Florentine school, Massaccio more particularly, whilst his accuracy and decision of hand in drawing warrant the appellation frequently accorded him, of the "English Giotto." Pity it was that he

accorded him, of the "English Giotto." Pity it was that he ever forsook his own inimitable style, marked with graceful homely truthfulness, in vain efforts to imitate, first Mortimer, then Itaphael (1792), then Rubens (1796), then Titian, and, lastly, Watteau (circa 1810-20), with not one of whom he had by nature a point in common.

of whom he had by nature a point in common.

Mrs. Bray thinks otherwise, however, and, speaking of his "beautiful picture of the 'Confirmation,'"—in reality a very commonplace prayer book illustration—she says, "He had now wholly emancipated himself from the school of Mortimer, and the very spirit of Raphael (whose compositions he had so deeply studied) seemed to live and breathe again in the works of Stothard"(!).

Now, we doubt the fact alleged, as well as the opinion propounded in this passage. Where, at this period (about 1790), had Stothard "so deeply studied the works of Raphael"? He had never at that time been out of England; and it was not till 1815, when he went to Paris for a fortnight, that, as far as we can learn, he had an opportunity of seeing a single painting by the great master referred to; and then he certainly caught a glimpse at the "Transfiguration," just as it was being packed up to be returned with other pictorial plunder to Italy; and of it, particularly the colouring, he expresses himself in a tone of admiration and astonishment which would go far in evidence, if we had no

other, that until this time he had never known what Raphael as a painter was. With this exception, we have to believe that Stothard's means of studying Raphael were confined to the celebrated Cartoons, and to the prints in "Raphael's Bible," of both of which frequent mention is made in these pages.

Admirable, accurate, and graceful as a draughteman, so far as representing what he understood (he was not master of the human figure, and seldom attempted it), he was weak and careless as to composition. Indeed, how could it be expected otherwise of an artist who in his life turned out "more than ten thousand designs," in not ten of which was his inventive faculty engaged? Mrs. Bray seems to admit this, for when, after affirming that "Stothard was the only painter who was ever fully equal to Hogarth in telling a continued story, that required the same characters to be repeated in different circumstances and positions," she admits that "Hogarth excelled him in being the author as well as the painter of his own tales; for what are Hogarth's pictures but novels, which appeal to the mind through the organ of sight, without the assistance of words to convey images, events, and ideas. Stothard embodied those already written for him."

Having in most cases to represent a simple event in a story, he did so with as few flgures as possible, avoided complicated groupings, and, above all, that incidental by-play which to some of the great masters give a occasion for such ingenious display in the treatment of middle distances and backgrounds. His style, in short, was that especially adapted for sculpturesque treatment, and we are, therefore, not surprised at his successible of the first successible of the first state of the first scale of the first state of

The same consideration will account for his disregard of colour, and his humble position as a colourist. A man who produced "more than ten thousand designs" for the graver, and in the course of nearly sixty years only exhibited ninety works, and those often of the most trivial kind; and snatched at random from his working stock, could not be expected to pay much attention to this department of art.

Stothard's practice (we are told) was never to paint a picture for Somerset House, but, when the time came for sending in, to take anything that lay about his painting-room or that was harging up in his drawir groom, for which he happened to have a frame that would fit (the auther's own italies), and to rend it off to the Exhibition. Some of these were so small that they were often scarcely visible in the surrounding combination of large canvases and broad gilt frames; and that harmony and repose and truth of colour, which was so beautiful and so perfectly natural in him, was in a moment overpowered by the including plane of the place. Many of Stothard's friends pointed out to him the particular in the colour of the place.

We cannot let this passage pass without a single observation upon its mischievous tendency, as calculated to bear upon the conduct of artists of the rising generation. Though we by no means him our faith to be a single conduct of artists of the rising generation. Though we by no means him our faith to be a single conduction of the rising generation of a single conduction of the risingle conductio

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We will not offer into a comparison fatine a West and Stathard, or

their respective claims to be considered "the greatest living artist" of that day. We will only observe that at the period in question (about (1783-90) West was at the zenith of his fame, having been more than twenty years celebrated throughout the world as an historical painter of the highest order, whilst Stothard was only just setting out upon his more humble career, having, up to the year 1791 inclusive, exhibited only thirteen works at the Royal Academy, and these, with the exception of a "Holy Family," being the designs for his book illustrations, many of them in water-colours. When we consider this, and that Wilson, Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds, Morland, and many more whose names have survived to fame, were at work during the greater part of the period referred to, we think we may fairly acquit "good King George III." of any injustice in not seeking and singling out a young man of five and twenty, who had positively done nothing for fame or popularity, for the bestowal of "his Royal countenance and bounty." Let it be remembered, also, that the Royal patronage of West ceased in 1801, upon the King's illness, and that West's greatest works, namely, "Christ healing the Sick," "Christ rejected by the Jewish High Priest," and "Death on the Pale Horse," were executed after that date-when the artist was verging upon seventy years of age—so courageous is genius when left to its own resources !

Another equally groundless and unavailing complaint is that against a very distinguished amateur, himself an artist of no mean ability, and to whom the arts of this country are indebted, as well for the example of his patronage, as for the munificent collection which he bequeathed to the National Gallery at his death—we mean Sir George Beaumont. Mrs. Bray says:—

A circumstance, also, which might have contributed to injure him (Stothard) in the early part of his career, was, that an amateur landscape-painter, Sir George Beaumont, whose rank and fortune gave more authority to his opinions than from his own talents they were entitled to claim, never could understand or acknowledge the genius of Stothard. And as Sir George's opinions very much set the fashion of his day in art, as to who was or who was not to be admired, in all probability Stothard suffered by soaring above his comprehension, and therefore being deprived of his praise.

Now, here again we will not enter into an argument with our authoress upon mere matters of opinion. In justice to Sir George Beaumont, however, who "could not understand or acknowledge the genius of Stothard," as exemplified in the numerous book illustrations executed by him in the early period of his career, in addition to half a dozen small unpretending sketches exhibited at the Royal Academy, let us state that that gentleman was only two years Stothard's senior, and submit that it is going a little too far to blame a young man of taste and fashion, of five and twenty or thirty, for not instinctively discovering the latent talents of the man who was to become the "greatest historical painter this country ever produced."

A little attention to dates would have spared us much of this blundering; and it would have led to the exclusion of a passage which closely follows upon those just quoted, in which the name and authority of Sir Joshua Reynolds are brought as a set-off against the prejudices of an aged King and a very young barouet:—

In 1792 Stothard was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and exhibited his beautiful picture of the "Conurmation." Next, "Comus" was also illustrated, and several striking events in English history, such as the "Marriage of Henry V. with Catherine of France;" Itichard the First's return from Palestine;" that chivalrous King's meeting with Isaac Prince of Cyprus; six designs from "Telemachus;" the "Dryads finding Narcissus," and various other works. The last ten cited were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and Mrs. Bray says:—" Great must have been the gratification of Sir Joshua Reynolds when he saw works not unworthy of the schools of Raphael and Parmegiano produced by one whom, but a few years before, he had singled out as the most promising of all the students in the Academy of which he was the head." Great, indeed, must have been the gratification of Sir Joshua, but greater still his astonishment at the circumstance described, seeing that these works were exhibited, the "Confirmation" in the summer of 1792, and the other ten in the summer of 1793, whilst Sir Joshua Reynolds died in February, 1792!

We have gone at considerable length into our consideration of this work, because, seeing, or fancying we see, the advent of brighter days for art not far distant, we feel the importance of all that relates to the arteducation both of artists and of the public. And surely it is not by such fond and ill-judged rhapsodies as those we have been reading that a love for art is to be fostered, a right appreciation of art inculcated, or a respect for art-criticism inspired in the minds of the general public. Surely it is not encouraging to those about to adopt the arts as a profession, to be told that "the greatest historical painter" this country ever saw, or may hope to see, was so little appreciated, and so ill requited, that he was content to sketch book decorations and design ornamental plate for the tables of Royalty and the nobility to the last; and that, "as nothing came amiss to him," in 1809, a period of life when he should have been at the summit of fame, he was fain to accept a commission from Messrs. Rundle and Bridge for "a large transparency, which was displayed in front of their house and greatly admired on the jubilee day held in honour of George III. having reigned fifty years;" and that, on the rejoicings for the general peace in 1814, he was employed to paint one of four compartments of another transparency for a sort of rotary panorama, exhibited amongst other illuminations in Hyde-park, and which of the four, notwithstanding it was exhibited wrong side out, "was by far the most admired;" and that, for some file given by the Prince Regent at Carlton House, about this period, Stothard also painted a transparency, which was displayed in the supperroom, "but of which," the authoress says, "I do not know the subject;" and finally, that at the end of a long life, whilst thus employed, he was still so unknown to fame that the Mecanas of the age-the Prince Regent, we mean-whilst looking at the aged painter so decorating the scene of an impending orgie, asked him " whether he was not a foreigner !"

No, no, no! a thousand times no! The world is not all so base, so stupid, so pig-headed, that such things should be without some error of judgment, some error of direction or purpose in the artist himself, and which those of the rising generation would therefore do well to investigate, to bear in mind, and to avoid.

DARIEN; OR, THE MERCHANT PRINCE.*

These volumes will be read with peculiar and painful interest as the last contribution to the literature of his country of a man endowed with no ordinary girts of intellect—gifts which he has always used in a highly conscientious spirit, as the means of advancing, in an enlarged sense, the common interests of the great human family. To him the world was a theme which he loved to study as a book; turning back the pages of its history, and bringing the past, the present, and the future to throw their varied hues over a picture in which extreme distances of space and extreme diversities of feature were likewise blended with uncommon mastery of handling.

Eliot Warburton's active and productive genius is aptly exemplified in the very opening of the dedicatory epistle attached to the present volumes.

Dear * * *

From most of the various countries to which my vagrant propensities, from

time to time, have led me, I have despatched to you some such bulky MSS. as accompany this note, &c.

Ere yet the pages to which these words were intended to serve as the introduction were before the reading public the writer was again indulging his thirst for foreign adventure; and again, with an important task on hand, had set out upon a journey to that very new land to which these volumes relate—a task and a journey which he was never doomed to accomplish!

With a mind deeply affected by the sad and fearful calamity which has ranked Eliot Warburton amongst its victims, we opened the present volumes more with the intention of holding converse with the spirit of the writer in detached passages of poetic beauty, which we knew must abound in this as in all his other works, than of following out the thread of a continuous story to the end. And, in this musing and half-dreaming humour, we had not proceeded through many pages of the first volume when we came across a passage of sublime but melancholy thought, which it is almost impossible to disassociate from the cruel catastrophe which has since occurred, and of which it would almost seem to be prophetic. The veteran Lieut. M'Gregor (an admirably-drawn character, by the way), with whom the author makes agreeable acquaintance in the Highlands, and in company with whom he rambles over mountain and by stream in that wild country, holds forth in this manner in a moment of uncontrolled and devotional enthusiasm:—

"Behold!" he exclaimed, in a voice from which passion, and, strange to say, almost all national accent, was banished; "behold how the sun, the apostle light, is sinkly softly and meekly, though crowned with preternatural glary, into the crimsoned sea. His light is shining not for himself, but for the earth, so darksome and so dead without his rays. Behold how many a loch and mountain gleam and gloom through the evening mist, as sunset invests them with rich gold and purple! Now he is gone; deep masses of indistinct shadow close over the silvering sea: and now, but for the rosy light that lingers on the sky and on Ben Laighal's brow, no trace remains of the Life-giver—the Creator's delegate. He is gone; yet nature mourns him not; earth and ocean, man, bird, beast, and insect, secure in the faith that he will rise to-morrow—rise, with all his infinite effects, at the very moment which, if delayed, would cost the life of myrad myriads of rejoicing creatures. How weak and faltering is our voluntary faith compared with that which is instinctive! Yet is the moral sequence of events as consistent and as certain as those of night and day. Rebeilious children as we are, we love, like our first parents, to stake the chances of sma' events against the certainty of great ones. The devil takes care to keep the bad chances just alive; but how greatly we are losers in the long run, we hourly feel-and shall feel far more when this life at the last shall thus close over us

A few pages on we meet with the following reflection, evidently betokening a resigned rather than a cheerful mind:—

Our demands on happiness (or at least on pleasures) contract and expand in a wonderful manner, according as they are indulged in or denied. It would almost seem as if it were but the first spasm of contraction that is painful, and the first sense of expansion that is truly enjoyable. The tradesman is indifferent to comforts that would be delightful luxures to the labourer; the prince is unconscious of enjoyments that would be intexicating to his page. Hence, as is most righteous, the man whose sources of pleasure are most scanty has the widest range of possible delights; and he who possesses all that this world can bestow has a fearfully narrow pinnacle to stand upon, all around him offering only a comparative privation. Herein is contained an important cause of the balance (more equal than we generally believe) between the lot of one individual and another—between our own former and present state. The serentities that pervade the poor, the bereaved, the exited, the sick, the dying, are often beyond our comprehension, yet they may be any day within our reach and our

Another reflection, of a different character, but still suggestive of the existence of a highly imaginative temperament:—

It is curious to consider the invisible threads of destiny by which each human being is bound to some other, who walks about, all unconssious of the influence which his spiritual being, or a more abstraction of him, is exercising upon his fellow-beings. Let us look along a street, and contemplate the crowds that are therein hastening to and fro, each with his mind's eyo fixed on some invisible object; but all, as far as the general effect is concerned, appearing as confused and unconnected as the denizens of a disturbed ant-hill. Each of the human forms there moving about, and vulgarised into vagueness by the monotonous dominoes of calico or muslin or broadcloth, and the mask of smiles or frownseach of these creatures is haunted by some phantom, whom in turn his phantom haunts- He or she is never alone. Always some imaginary presence, whether cheerful or depressing, is with them; and that wonderful variety of expression of countenance which we behold is caused by each wearer's unseen companions. Even when one man stops to greet another, his attention is not fixed on him alone; it is diverted by a host of invisible others, who are with him now, because they were with him (either in the fiesh or out of the flesh) when he was This is the true source of the distraction that men experience in a As at the old Roman feasts, each summoned guest brought his shadow," and oftimes very many; so the imaginary world is peopled to overflowing, and our own phantom goes jostling on through a crowd of other phantoms until it is well weary.

It is remarkable, also, to say the least of it, to find the author, in this his last work, published on the eve of embarking on a voyage across the Atlantic, dwelling upon disasters by sea: there are two vivid descriptions of shipwreck and two of ship-burning in these volumes. We extract one passage only from the account of a disaster of the latter kind.

The remaining Spaniard was now on fire forward, and her dry sails burned up rapidly into three pillars of flame. The despairing crew had retreated to the lofty poop, and were trying to lower their boats; but Lawrence ranged up alongside and poured in a steady fire of musketry, under which they fell fast. Among them was seen a Dominican friar standing, with folded arms, awaiting his fate with stern composure. But, as soon as the Buccaneer was near enough to be recognised, he addressed Lawrence as an old acquaintance, and commanded him to cease firing, and to send his boat to take him on board. Lawrence crossed himself, and turned away. The firing was renewed for a few minutes, but the flames had now eaten their way sit, and were creeping up to the peop. The Buccaneer stood away to avoid the explosion which must soon take place, and the miscrable Spanish crew throw themselves into the sea. There for a few minutes they remained floundering about, but they were soon suddenly twitched under water, and the quickly ensanguined waves showed that the sharks were busily at work. The friar's dark form was still to be seen on the ship, relieved of the flames, that towered up behind him: all at once they ceased, as if concentrating all their efforts below, and then shot up into the sky, scattering far and wide every remnant of the ship.

The following little bit will come home with telling effect to the heart of many, the object of whose affections are perilled upon the dark ocean:—

After a long pause, he observed to her that sho did not seem pleased with the thought of leaving London. She replied that "all places were the same to her, except for one reason; she heard more news in London, and that amused her." In fact, she was like those who have lost dear relatives at sea, and who love to soothe their sorrows bysitting on the shore and watching the waves as they come and go, in some dreamy expectation that somehow they may bring tidings of those who have gone down among their fellows. Such was the news that Isobel watched for by the ebb and flow of life's great stream in London.

We now turn to the subject matter of this historical romance, which commences at that period when the tyranny of the Church of Rome was at its hegger, and it and or was defense and it and or was well as the old Continent its emissaries were torturing and roasting meal's bodies, not for the good of their souls, but to hasten them on their way to eternal perdition! We allude to that critical moment when James II., the last and vilest of the Stuarts, sought

 $^{\circ}$ We need hardly remind the reader that Mr. Warburton was one of the passengers in the ill-fated Amazon.

to restore the Pope's authority in Britain, and so to reduce the whole world into one huge priestly pandemonium; a consummation which happily for humanity, was averted by the glorious revolution which placed William of Orange upon the throne of these realms, and authoritatively denounced "the damnable errors" and still more "damnable" practices of l'opery. Meanwhile, however, Spain—Catholic, bigoted Spain—held sway over her newly-conquered lands of the western hemisphere; and, whilst she sent their children to the stake, her galleons brought home the spoil of their wealth to gild an already rotten and declining dynasty. What Spain was then, and what she might have been, is a theme thus briefly, but nervously, touched upon:—

Spain is the country, of all Europe, in which imagination most delights to wander, and on which memory most loves to dwell. Those who know it only by its romantic history and razy literature can understand much of its deep interest; but those alone who have gazed upon its glorious landscapes, and breathed its delicious climate, can tally appreciate the charm it posswases for the mind and body.

No wonder that, in the adventurous olden time, this favoured land was dereely fought for, and dereely defended. No wonder that chivalry was here carried to perfection—that poetry proclaimed its triumphs—that art, in its finest forms, illustrated them, and that civilisation, in its most gorgeous though least consistent form, strove hard to find a shelter there.

But Lome, with her spiritual power, was more than a match for Spain with all her endowments. The Pope ruled in the person of her Kings; priests held in their hands the conscience of her people. Never had the Caurch of the Seven Hills such power over any nation; never had any nation such a claim upon her blessings; for Spain was not only obedient but enslayed to her centrel. In the palace, in the prison, at the death-bed, by the bridal couch, everywhere, and at all times, the priest was present and predominant. There was the most triumphant career of the Inquisition. There did the Holy Office exercise its functions uncontrolled; there auto-dis-fis were celebrated with the highest pomp, and the Church's rebels perished by thousands in the flames.

With all these spiritual blessings superadded to her natural glits, Spain ought surely to have been a perfect paradise. Yet it was not altogether, or, indeed, nearly so; and what matter there was of congratulation or houset pride was little referable to the imperium in imperio which Rome asserted over the souls and bodies of her Spanish slaves. Striking and sad contrasts met the eye two hundred years ago, as they do now. Gorgeous cathedrals, encrusted by miserable huts; whole streets of monasteries swarming with mendicants; haughty palaces surrounded with filth; orange groves reeking with foul smoils. The blate of Spain was contemptible in the midst of its splendour and its pride, and its moral and political contrasts were equal to those of magnificence and squalor that were ever neighbours to each other. Despotic power vainly warred against petty rebellions; the Customs were set at nought by the contrabandistas; the richest of all nations, as regarded precious metals, was the poorest in real wealth; and oven the terrible power of the Caurch was frequently evaded by the Jew and the Mahometan.

The proceedings of an auto-da-fs are described with boldness and minuteness of outline enough to make the reader shudder and turn from the recital with loathing, but for the manly and terrible denunciations of the author against the wretches who battened and fattened upon these "offices" of the Holy Church, and the system which could pretend to support itself by such atrocities. We give an abridged extract from this passage:—

The procession was soon re-formed on the scaffold. The prisoners, of all descriptions, arrayed in one dense mass; their priority judges standing apart, and between the two parties a pulpit, from which a Jesuit-fulminated the ireful censures of his church upon her victims; for most of them, his words were the last ever to be heard from a muister of religion. Though he preached with all the flery eloquence of the south, it was probably not appreciated by many there; his theme was the glories of the Inquisition, the best supporter of the Church—how grateful its performances were in the sight of Heaven; how biessed its agency on the earth; how merciful it was, how potent, how infallible!

After a long discourse, by way of peroration, the Jesuit read over the names and sentences of those who stood before him. Then, turning to the chief magistrate, he delivered his victims to his charge.

"The Holy Office," he added, in a calm benignant voice, "hath now discharged its duties. The Church delivers these, her rebellions children, over to the arm of this world's law, beseening that their lives be not endangered and that no blood be shed!"

The soldiery had now laden the victims of the Inquisition with heavy chains, and were leading them away to the place of punishment, without the city walls. It is unnecessary to say that the Jesuit's recommendation to mercy was a mere form—a cruel lie. The condemned were arged along as rapidly as their condition would permit; some, unable to walk, had their descreted forms rudely borne along to the dual agony.

And now that terrible arena is reached, and another rear of exultation refrom the fanatical crowd that thronged the space around it.

Within that space are thirty tall, atout stake, each twelve feet high, and each furnished with a rude sort of seat about eight feet from the ground. These stakes are disposed in two circles, one within the other; a heap of dried furze and firewood lies piled at the foot of each; la asmall brazier, close by, there is a small but very lively fire. The victims, as they arrive, are hurried to their allotted stakes. Ten of them, who had professed "pemtence," are then quietly, and with horrible sang freid, strangled by the executioners; their yet warm corpses then holsted up and chained on the inner circle of stakes. For the "impenitent" a more prolonged suffering remained. A ladder is placed against each stake, and the victim is compelled to mount it until he reaches the seat, to which he is bound firmly with wet cords, his legs dangling downwards towards the faggots. All this occupies a crucily long time, though many zealous hands assist. At length all the preparations are completed; and high over the heads of the eager multitude are to be seen the thirty forms of their doomed fellow-creatures—some swaying themselves to and fro, as far as their cords will allow, in agonized suspense; some proudly, nobly calm; and some, scarcely more tranquil—the "penitents," whose suferings are ended, and whose lifeless heads liang down upon their breasts.

They formed an awful group—those martyrs, or whatever clse they were, elevated there; shined on, as it in mockery, by the calm setting aun; while their black robes, with the emblazoned flames and devils, wave about in the breeze, and give an appearance of quivering life even to the dead.

But the people grow impatient, as at a buil-fight, when they thirst for blood and cry for the matador. Fierce fanatic yells sainte the victims' care, and, in a phraseology well understood by the frequenters of such scenes, some voices call out to—"Beard them? beard the heretics!" Thereupon, an executioner seizes a long lance, formished at the point with a bunch of farze d pped in oil. This he lights at the brazier, and then thrusts it, flaming, into the nearest victim's face, pressing the thorny brand so closely to the mouth as almost to stifle the wild shrick for mercy that bursts from the sufferer's lips.

wild shrick for mercy that bursts from the sufferer's lips.

"Let us see him!" shout the multitude; "let us see if the bearding is well done!" The brand is removed, and, oh God! what a fearful change has been made in thy handlwork by that inquisitorial touch! So little of the countenance remained, that, scorched, and shrivelled, and featureless, it seemed no longer human; the very organs of the voice were changed; the wretch's shricks had settled into a faint, prolonged, and wild unearthly mean!

And now the fagots beneath are lighted, and the flames with torked tongues dart up and lick the victim's feet at first; and then his knees, which again contracting in his agony, double up and set fire to the serge upon his breast, which burns moulderingly but kills not. And at the same time the other faggets are lighted, and thirty thee blaze up at once, and there are sounds most horrible to hear, and dark figures writhing in the flames most horrible to see, and overpowering smells of scorching flesh; and the people are yelling in three and frantic glee; and their inquisitorial priests hold up their hands to heaven and solemnly consign the souls of the departing sufferers to the last—the ghostly enemy of man. The sacrifice is ended; the last heart of the heretics has ceased to beat; consummated is the triumph of the Church of Rome.

But the principal subject of the book, as the title implies, is the scheme for colonising the Isthmus of Darien, set afoot towards the end of the seventeenth century by a Scotchman of the name of Paterson. The scheme was favoured, in the first instance, by William III, and a large subscription list was speedily filled, in which Scotland figured to the tune

A Historical Romance. By Eliot Warburton, author of "The Crescent the Gross," &2. 3 vols. Colburn and Co. 1852.

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION .- No. VIII .- NORTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE







Corea-nuts, Coffee, Cinnamon, and other raw materials the produce of Ceylon-Tables inlaid with the various woods of the bland

Specimens of Bookbinding Saidloth Lage, &c.

ogers's Carvings—Bronze Statue of the Marquis of Bute—Design for a Nat Gallery—Carpets. | Models of Hindoo Temples—Various Specimens of Indian Manufactures—Royal Bed, with Suk and Velvet Mattress and Covering—Ivory Chair from Goolab Sing.

Durra-I-Noor Diamond—Necklaco with 224 Pearls—Pearl Robe and Eme Girdle a ikh Chief—Silk Carpet, price £500. Clay Figures representing the various castes of the Hindeos-Glazed Pottery-w Irory Carvings-Shawls-Scaris-Models of Guns, Boats, and Ships. of Aco,000, England contributing £300,000, and Hamburg £200,000 With this vast sum, vast considering the time, l'aterson and his associates went to work with energy, drawing freely on their supposed capital for the equipment of the first expedition on a scale commensurate with its importance." The very greatness of the scheme, and its early promise of success, however, tended to its defeat. The merchants of London were astounded at the magnitude of the enterprise; and the East In in Company, in pasticular, were thrown into a panic, and remonstrated against the reheme in a petition to the King. It appears that they had some pretence for so doing, as the Hast Indies had been unfortunately inserted in l'aterion's charter, with a view to trading from the opposite side of the lathmus, and even Africa also:-

The English Parliament then met, and the Darlen scheme was too popular a subject not to be made a matter of cases debate. The feeling of the Parliament was decide. It even impeached some of its members for joining in a scheme "go injurious to English commerce." The Kangaraw fit to yield to the above "so injuctions to linguish collaborate. The large saw the plant of public feeding; he actually made a serief applicacy for the encouragement he half bestowed upon the scheduler becomesed "that he half been interest in bootiesed," and he at once revoked at his favourable disjustions toward the company. The happing heart plant were with frawn, and, under a turned of linearity displeasure, Hamburg and Holland, after some aquab bling (and degree sing any fear of higher 1 as their mouve for doing so), like-

Sections was then left to conduct her enterprise single-handed, only guarded by such privile perto the company as the King had not venerated to retract. For more more full would it have been to have suppressed it utterly, than first have thowed the exposition to take place, and then crully have consigned its volum-

The Scotch party, however, still held on their way with all the more determined purp so for being left to thomselves. But, unfortunately, they were actuated too deeply by the spirit of jobbing, which has been the bane and min of many of the finest public projects in all times After some difficulty in collecting the subscriptions and the necessary stores, owing to a pressure and searcity which prevailed at the time, the expedition was pronounced ready to set sail :-

The rotten ships, gally painted and bedecked with flaunting flags, were filled white rote in provisions, most executly made up, in order to conceal the impos-ture. Certain bulse of goods and merchan hie, also of a very interior descrip-tion, were placed in the shaps, in order to tradic with the natives of the Land of Promise, as well as with the Carl than inhabitants of the West Indian Islands, for

To crown all, these ill-fated skips were commanded by crarse, brutal, and Amorant captains, fealous of, and hostile to, o. canother. The "Council" which accompanied them had no superior, no decisive authority. There was no chief. and every one appired to command; the ingenuity of man could not have covised a pain more evidently an archical. Paterson had been allowed no voice in any of the proposed arrangements; through Jealousy, has had not even been named as one of the Caemell. Has entered has ship as ignorant of her equipment ns any scanner on board. He preposed, indeed, even then, to had an inspection of the stores before the ships welched anchor, but this was angrily surbidden, for

We pass over the graphic account of the voyage of the fleet of five vessels which started under these dubious auspices. The little band of colonists landed on Golden Island, at the mouth of the harbour of Acta, and Immediately "clambered up to the highest point, and followed with delighted eyes the finger of Paterson, as he pointed out the various beauties of the promised lan l. Every spot visible on the wald hadron was full of interest to them. Each bay might yet shelter friendly fleets; each tuft of palm-trees might shade an adventurers future home; each bold promontory might support a fortress on which the dear country's flag should wave!'

Such the promise-how bitter the disappointment, how great the shipwreck of great aspirations, is matter of painful history, the details of which are given with vigorous and truthful colouring in the remaining pages of this work. The author, however, hazards the expression of his conviction, that, "had it not been for lingland" fatal jealousy, and the King's unworthy prejudice, there is little doubt that a city would there have been founded to which all the commercial capitals of the universe must finally have yielded precedence."

This observation opens up a wide field for philosophic speculation, upon which it would be useless now to enter, however intrinsically interesting in the abstract. How might not the destinies of the British nation, and of the new lands peopled by it, have been altered from what they have since been, if we had a century and a half ago possessed this key to the Pacific Ocean, and if Californian gold had reached us earlier, to prevent the occasion for an odious tea duty? England and America might still have been in the relation of parent and child, or at least of tlaters; the principle of resistance to Kings and kingly prerogatives, which was so signally set, and so successfully established, as the result of the American war, would not have been lacluded amongst the precedents of history; and is i; going too far to say that the French revolution itself might have been averted, or modified in its features and conditions; the wild European anarchy which ensue I prevented; the Bourbons still on the throne of Prance; Bonnparte perhaps still living as a retired officer on half-pay; Waterloo unstained by human carnage; and our national debt still at the modest figure of some £150,000,000, if not wholly paid off?

In taking leave of these volumes we have only to add that we have seldom met with any work in which the realities of history and the poetry of hetion were more happily interwoven, in which a greater variety of character and incident was concentrated within the same space. female characters are of exquisite beauty, and give a charm to the rougher features of the narrative which it would be impossible to surpass or overrate; but we will not anticipate the pleasure of the reader by introducing them hastily, even by name, on the present occasion.

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, and GENEALOGICAL ATLAS. Designed and Compiled by HENEAGE LOWTH, London: Simpkin and Marshall. Leamington: J. Glover.

Addressing itself more especially to educational purpo ies, this atlas will certainly be found useful to teachers and pupils, and equally so to all interested in European history, as being, perhaps, the most concise compendium of historical reference yet published. Besides the mapping out of History, Blography, and Genealogy-of itself a novelty to claim attention, and executed with much skill and persplcuity-there is added a translation of the valuable historical summary of Lesage's great French work on "Universal History;" all which, with the typographical neatness and moderate price of the work, must ensure for it a very

INGENIOUS APPLICATION OF GUTTA PRECHA .- A process for causing gutta percha to adhere firmly to the metallic structure necessary for the sup port of artificial teeth, and for preserving it from the friction of the tongue, bas invented by Mr. Truman, of 23, Old Barbagton-street, and is a matter of importance to many persons. By the method employed, the baik and weight of the apparatus usually made use of is avoided, and the paterni effects of the pressure of hard metal upon the gums removed, the elastic nature of gutts percha ad mitting of the closest contact with them w thout inconvenience. substance is also coloured by a contrivance which closely imitates the natural colour of the gums. The invention, though simple and without any complexity, is per ectly efficacious, and answers the purpose for which it is intended very

THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT CHANGE.

A YEAR of greater anomalies," it has been remarked, "than 1851 has never been witnessed. To the mass of the people it has been the most on record; while to the mercantile classes, owing to their having speculated for rising prices in the face of increased production and aper transit, it has been chequered by anxiety and prolonged But the mercantile classes have not been the only sufferers in this year. The landowners in many cases have been obliged to lower their rents. The farmers in almost every district have complained; and we must believe that, in general, both farmers and landowners have been suffering. Such a combination of circumstances as great prosperity in the mass of the people, great manufacturing activity, great exports and great imports, and distress amongst merchants, farmers, and landlords, has

It has been noticed, year after year, with ome exultation, by the organs of Free Trade, that large quantities of corn have been imported, and all have gone into consumption. But the mere statisticians who record such facts very often neglect to notice their causes and to trace their conse quences. For that purpose minds of a different order are required. There is a minute and increasing division of labour in literary pursuits, as well as in cabinet-making and engineering; and, taking some of the facts which other persons have frequently brought before the public, we shall confine our attention to what has gone before and what is likely to come after them. Statements of facts, though always instructive, are not all that is necessary; some are very generally omitted, and these who examine them with care discover in them relations and connecting links which often escape the notice of those who record them

Every one knows that a great improvement has taken place in the condition of the people in connexion with an alteration in our commercial laws. The average quantity of wheat and flour, stated as wheat, entered for consumption in the three years prior to 1846, when the l'arliament altered the Corn-laws-the alteration to take place prospec in 1849-was 1,638,412 quarters. The average quantity of the three years ending 1851, including only eleven months of the last year, was 5,831,852 quarters. Thus, exclusive of all other kind of grain, amounting to 5,000,000 quarters more annually, there has been consumed, eince 1819, upwards of 4,000,900 quarters of wheat annually more than prior to 1846. In the same period no land has gone out of cultivation; but more wheat has been grown at home since 1849 than before. has been, therefore, in these latter years, an annual increase of consumption equivalent to one-fifth, or even one-fourth, of the whole

Before 1846 the upper and middle classes, and their immediate dependents and retainers, had as much bread to eat as they cared for. They eat no more now than they did then. Their numbers have increased somewhat in the interval, but nothing equal to one-fifth, nor even one fiftieth, of the whole population. The bulk, therefore, of the large quantity eaten more than before has fallen to the share of the lower classes. Since 1849, these classes have actually consumed, man for man, woman for woman, and child for child, nearly one-fifth more bread than before. Where they are four quartern loaves per week before 1849, they have rince eaten five. But amongst those called, very improperly perhaps, the lower classes, except the phrase be understood in its material sense as the enduring foundation on which the whole society rests, there are many who were in receipt of good wages and who consumed as much bread formerly as now. From that we may infer, therefore, that the greater part of the increased consumption has taken place ngst the very poorest of the lower classes, who have actually eaten n the last three years one-fifth more food than formerly.

This looks at the question merely under the aspect of quantity, without reference to price. But in the same interval the price of wheat has fallen a fall fourth, from 52s. 3d. to 38s. Generally speaking, there has been no corresponding fall of wages; in many branches of business there has, in fact, been a rise, and in almost all branches, employment has been unprecedentedly continuous and active. As examples and

In 1849 £58,910,883 .. 68,314,272 Average of three years .. 64 327,396 Average of 1544-6 .. 58,894,083 .. £5,433,313 Average increase ..

Men not much accustomed to deal with millions will at once conclude that an increase of upwards of five millions sterling in our export trade is an enormous sum; and so it is. The imports at the same time have kept pace with the exports; and, in fact, to the annoyance of such gentlemen as Mr. Newdegate, have exceeded them. Cotton and silk, depending like wheat on the seasons, are varying in quantities; and, the last two years having been unfavourable for both these crops, the imports of cotton and silk have not exactly kept pace with other things. Still in these articles, the staples of our manufactures, and in hides, timber, drugs, and all other things necessary for the successful prosecution of our industry, there has been a great and a continual increase. In the year 1848 our exports fell off very considerably, but that was a year of Continental disturbances and our trade suffered from the convulsions of our neighbours; with this exception, both our imports and our exports have gone on continually increasing. The latter have amply paid for the former; and testifying to the fact, that, in conjunction with a great increase in the quantity of corn at the command of the people, and a reduction of its price, there has been a continual increase of employment at comparatively high wages. We may expect from that circumstance to find that the imports of other articles on which the workpeople are likely to spend their wages are also increased. They are, in fact, great consumers of cotton and woollen garments, if not of silk, and a great part of the increased imortation of cotton and wool is for their use. These articles have becor cheaper as well as more abundant; and thus they are better clothed, as well as better ted. Without going very deeply into the statistics of the articles they consume, we shall merely remark, that coffee, tea, sugar, increased since 1842, have again very much increased in the year that has just elapsed. Thus the consumption of tea in the eleven months of 1851, for which the tables are published, was 49,764,1931b., against 47,392,173 lb. in 1850. That increased consumption is almost entirely due to the lower classes. The consumption of some other articles in eleven mouths of the two years for which the accounts are published we will place before our readers in a tabular form:-

All these masses of articles are consumed by the humbler classes; and the increased consumption of them, in conjunction with a much greater

increased consumption of bread, speaks volumes in favour of the im proved material condition, not of any one little class, but of the bulk

Consistently with the complaints of the farmers, the landowners, and the principal consumers have not increased. Thus, ornamental glass, gloves, spirits, wines, spices of all kinds, are diminished in 1851; and from such facts we may infer that the middle and upper classes have not been proportionably so well off as the lower classes. In fact, the national presperity has been emphatically the prosperity of the lower classes. The upper and middle classes have not been proportionably at medicin.

enriched. The tide which has hitherto carried these classes apart, in respect to their condition and enjoyments, making, as Mr. Gladstone and others have pathetically bewailed, the "poor poorer, and the rich richer," has now effectually turned, and is bringing them together. been told the same fact in other language. The mingling of all classes at the Exhibition is one confirmation of it; men of all ranks and conditions crowding the railway carriages is another. The fact known to us before is rather confirmed than revealed by these statistics, and, if we have not arrived at a turning point for society, there can be no question that the change noticed is the herald of a great improvement in the condition of the people. It is a startling and delightful fact that, the MANY have begun to overtake the FEW in respect to material enjoyments. It seems as if the former had reached a point at which they could not be deteriorated further in relation to the others without injuring these; and at which the few could not obtain further improvement except by improving the many. A process has begun, then, by which the latter are gradually rising to the standard of the former; and the few, learning to treat lightly, as is the fact, the material enjoyments their ancestors delighted in, will have no other goal before them but that of the intellect opening-up new sources of happiness and greatness for all. By Channing and other writers this has been named the age of diffusion, and it now emphatically deserves the name, by diffusing pretty equally over all material comforts and enjoyments as well as

In former times very great changes took place in the condition of society, but, in general, the persons who brought them about failed to notice them, and they were not recorded till long after they had come into existence. Changes are still going on, but it is a part of our good fortune to live surrounded by numerous observers, whose duty it is, and who find an ample reward in doing it, to notice all changes as they arise, and chronicle them for the general benefit. We are thus made aware of changes when they commence; we learn to appreciate them with more kindness and receive them with more toleration than our ancestors. We are better prepared for their consequences, and do not attempt, by penal enactments, by racks and dungeons, by the gallows and the faggot, to drive back the advancing waves of improvement. For the improvement of the lower classes now all other classes are prepared. They have felt that it was needed, and have laboured to effect it. That it has begun and is making rapid progress, the few facts we have quoted unanswerably demonstrate. That it will continue, is not so certain. The great increase in their command over the necessaries of life may be only temporary; we hope it will be permanent, and we shall state some of the reasons for this hope.

It has been repeatedly noticed, that, whenever a spurt takes place in pro-perity, and the multitude take a step upwards, it requires a long period to degrade them to their former level. Men aspire to good and cling to good, and only a long series of adverse circumstances can drive them from it. With us the multitude have a clear conception of material enjoyment; they see it continually before their eyes, and, as they attain so they will keep it. Far from going back, what they now get will only be a stepping-stone to help them upwards to the highest point

From the increased command of food now obtained by the multitude, we may expect a physical improvement in the population. Plenty gives vigour. A deficiency of food, accompanied as it necessarily is by all other deficiencies, degrades both body and mind. To the vast increase of the supply of food we have noticed there appears no limit. There may be temporary interruptions, from bad seasons, and even from wars, to the increase; but the skill and eagerness with which the work of production is now carried on in almost every land are guarantees of continued abundance. There is amongst men a disposition to get wealth by honest exertion. From the present and future abundance there will grow a stronger generation. The spindle-shanked, hollow-checked labourers of the southern agricultural districts will disappear-children born in these plentitul times will be stouter and more healthy than their progenitors. They will be able to appreciate the greater comforts and wider accommodation that are now admitted to be necessary for the very humblest. With improved bodies there will be vigorous minds; and, while the intellect of the few will be directed only to intellectual improvements, the intellect of the many will grow powerful, and be capable of appreciating all that the few may discover. As the rule, the human race never retrogrades, and the advances now rapidly making are the means of making more rapid advances in future. Great as are the wonders already achieved by industry and intelligence, they are, probably, trifling compared with those which will be achieved by our successors. different progress made by a community like that of one of our West India I lands, where the bulk of the inhabitants were slaves, and a community like that of the United States, or of New South Wales, where the majority are free, the advantages of fertility and proximity to markets being on the side of the West India Islands, indicates the difference between the past progress of the bulk of the nation, when stinted in food and stinted in mind, and its future progress, now that food is abundant and the whole nation becoming intellectual.

The economical considerations connected with this change are also of great importance. As the rule, saving is generally made by the middle classes; and though small savings made by the humbler classes amount in the year, and in the course of years, to a considerable sum, yet is the bulk of the national capital annually increased chiefly by the savings of the middle classes. All the coffee, sugar, tea, and breadstuffs imported have gone into consumption; and except the profit made by the mercantile classes on the importations, which in the present case has been nil, but, on the contrary, there has been a great loss, and except the profit made by small dealers on the articles when purchased for consumption, this class of imports has supplied no means of accumulation. The farmers complain of losing capital, the landowners are not gaining it. So far as the manufacture of cotton, wool, silk, &c., has been profitable, it has supplied a means of accumulation; but we are assured by the falling prices, which are always disadvantageous to cepitalists and all who have stock on hand to dispose of, and by the low rate of -2 or 21 per cent on good bills-that the profits of manufac turers have not lately been relatively large. The accumulation of oughed as slow, therefore, in comparison with the greatly increased ... unit there by the build of the people. Neverthal as on or assers not he keli and capital is very abundant. New Inventions, facilitating out to us now have capital user sary to attain a given each. We may and a, the referent that it is fur less the servings of the earlitable them some Will also in the general mercans of knowledge, in his sy, and sol, to his of is to a chieffness and supplies the nears or earrying

It a $\chi^{\prime\prime}$ a form the eclipsum-stane $\gamma,t'...t$ with the improvement in the the the different the people, in place in their larger communities the and the continue that their of interest, there is comto inthorper on an intreasure means of compart on enterprie, s to tends sub-tried by the engineers and others show, and on them of thems was to the libbst livel on which may class the mercautile classes, the imports of some articles of which they are coloring to the principal consumers have not increased. Thus, ornamental glass, 1. 1 colors of 1, and faster. While certain value tillers and vain with the reading about the contrapation of i history, and at a cliff a strong it, so far as they can, to the slar ry of their on notation in state changed in, in any one levery reasonable sense, is a different dy herward, unlis provided for by the need any progress not insist on the fact that food is necessary to existence; but we must on the assertion of all economists, that the production of food, as of other things, will cease if the producers be not adequately remunerated. It is an essential condition of other classes being fed and clothed, that they fairly remunerate the growers and preparers of food: any want of fair remuneration for them can only be temporary. So far as landowners are necessary to production, they will be well rewarded; but rent is only a sum which remains after all the expense of cultivation is defrayed, and no rent can continue to be paid as the rule till after the actual producer of the food be reimbursed. Landlords, then, must be contented with what they can get after the actual producers are remunerated, and all that remains after remunerating them they will receive. Hence, when remuneration from a monopoly of the supply of food was high, rent rose rapidly; but when the monopoly was done away with, and supplies of food could be obtained from all quarters, the remuneration became less, and rents fell. At present the complaint generally is, that rent has not fallen enough to give a fair remuneration to the actual food-

There is no reason to suppose that the monopoly of the supply of food can ever be restored. It was done away with from stern necessity. At the same time increasing skill and knowledge, and facilities of intercourse, are increasing the supplies that can be obtained at a diminished cost. It is very surprising to notice the extent to which improvements tend to diminish cost. Railways now bring the more remote and most fertile parts of England as near to the metropolis, measuring by time, as places adjacent to it to which rails are not yet made. By the electric telegraph orders are now sent to ships when they arrive at Cowes or Southampton, in a few minutes after their arrival is known, and instead of wasting hours or days they need never come to anchor; and thousands of ships will, in the course of the year, be saved thousands of hours of idleness by the electric telegraph. That is a saving of expense in bringing food from Egypt or Odessa. But the loss of the high remuneration occasioned by the loss of the monopoly cannot ultimately fall on the producers; it must fall on rent; and thus the necessity of remunerating producers is working in the same direction as the increase in the supplies of food, and the increased command they give to the labouring classes over the necessaries of life. It tends to ensure proper rewards for industry, and to make the divergence of classes in point of material enjoyment less and less.

A similar law applies to all intermediate classes not strictly neces-Competition amongst producers will always reduce sary to production. their rewards to the lowest scale compatible with continuing production. To ensure as much as possible for themselves, they, being a necessity, they will take care to put aside gradually all that are unnecessary. In fair and open and honest competition, such as is now proclaimed and acknowledged to be the just rule for dispensing all rewards-as it has long been the practical rule in the greater part of society-no class of industrious men will long consent to pay another class whose services are not requisite. It is well known that facilities of communication have brought producers and consumers, importers and purchasers, more immediately into contact than formerly; and many commission and other agents are now dispensed with. No class of men can now, therefore, when all the wealth of the world is distributed by exchange, obtain rewards except by making themselves useful to others. In that circumstance we see a provision for a continued and increasing stimulus to production. It brings under subjection many classes who now suppose they are exempt from the necessity of studying the wants and wishes of other men, and promises to increase very much the number of intelligent producers, and enrich and adorn the world to the end of time

We are aware, of course, of the influence of the principle of population in this matter; but, though the energies of produc ive power are only very imperfectly developed, the rate of production, as we see by the declining and continued low prices of almost all things, is keeping, and has now kept for some years, ahead of the rate of consumption. When the people were at the very lowest point of degradation they required the assurance of parochial support before they contracted marriage. Now that they are raised above that point, we may suppose that self-respect, prudence, and restraint will have increased power over them. All the world, too, is open to their industry-many parts of it are willing to receive them-every part anxious to supply them with food in exchange for their services; and thus there both a free scope for the growth of population and a more timely check on its undue increase than ever. The increase of comfort amongst the lower classes, the accumulation of property amongst them, the vast increase of industry without any corresponding increase of capital, seems to indicate in the labourers a growing condition of independence. A slave is a man robbed of half his virtues, and of no virtues is he so certainly robbed as of those of wise restraint and discreet self-control. In proportion, then, as our people become physically well off and personally independent, it may be expected they will practise these virtues. That they have latterly made a great step in this direction is the foundation of our hope that they will go further, and keep population somewhat in the rear of production.

HOW AND WHY COMBINATIONS CANNOT SUCCEED.

THERE is nothing more astonishing in the engineers' dispute than the attempt of one class of workmen to inflict injury on another. The combination called the "Amalgamated Society" claims, like the despotic Governments of the Continent, a power of dictating to the masters how many hours they shall work, and what workmen they shall employ; but it only claims this power for the purpo-e of keeping some men and boys out of employment, though it inflict distress on them. We could not suppose such a thing possible, were it not stated by the working engineers themselves. Thus, the very first demand made by Messrs. Hibbert and Platt's workmen, sanctioned and negotiated by Mr. Newton, and put into print by themselves, was that they alone should work all the "planing, slotting, and shaping machines," excluding from that work the men previously engaged in it. The Amalgamated Society call themselves legal men, and, confining employment to themselves, lay down the law that only one apprentice shall be taken for every four legal men. They describe the men who work over-time as exercising an "invidious privilege;" it is therefore an advantage: and they object to piece-work, because it enables one man to do additional work while other "legal" men are altogether out of work. All their demands are, in fact, directed against other workmen, whom they would deprive of employment, at the risk of dooming them to destitution. So far as we know, all combinations have had similar unjust objects in view. intended to benefit the combiners at the expense of their fellow-

In all combinations the ultimate simed at has been to get more money for less work. The workmen want more to expend while they have more time to improve themselves. All former attempts of this kind have been failures, and it is not likely the engineers will succeed A combination to attain such an object is a forcible interference with the laws of supply and demand, and it sets up an artificial regulation in opposition to self-interest. If the practices it is intended to put down were not for the advantage of the parties concerned, there would be no necessity to oppose them. They would not exist. They exist only

Another consideration of importance relates to production. We need because they are a ivantage us. All the masters, all the would-beapprentices, all the millegal" man, all these who work overstime and piece-work, are far more numerous than the Amalgamated Society; and success depends on its being able to overrule the laws of supply and demand, and substitute some other rule of conduct than self-interest for all the persons to whom it is opposed. The society avowedly takes the field against "selfishness" or self-interest, and, therefore, we request atten tion to some well known facts, at variance with its hopes of success.

The continuance of smuggling, in spite of all the efforts of the most powerful governments to prevent it, when they have imposed high duties on commodities, is a notorious fact. The smuggler has not unfrequently been a real benefactor to society, by compelling our statesmen and the statesmen of other countries to yield to the unconquerable force of private interest, and lower or abolish duties on tea, coffee, silks, gloves, ribbons, spirits, &c. If the corrupt rulers of Spain still encourage smuggling, because they share the profits of the contrebandier of the English Legislature, driven by a sense of duty, some old prejudices, and the distillers, still maintains high duties on brandy, and keeps alive the trade of the smuggler-it is a general rule, that all the Governments of Europe have been compelled in many instances to put an end to high duties from the impossibility of conquering those who found it for their advantage to smuggle; but, while all the legislators of Europe have not been able to control private interest, a few English workmen fancy they can accomplish it by dint of a trade regulation.

It is for the interest of John Clearhead and for the interest of James Skilfelhand to work over-time, and to work piece-work; and for the interest of John Clearhead to employ Bob Clodpole to work a planingmachine instead of Will Ironbrow, who asks more to do the work than Clodpole does, and does it no better. Bill Bounce, however, Harry Meddler, Ned Positive, and others, form themselves into a society, and say, "These things shall not be; they are displeasing to us; and Clearhead shall not employ Clodpole, and Skilfulhand shall not make money by working over-time and piece-work. If these things were not for the mutual advantage of Clearhead, Skilfulhand, and Clodpole, they would no more be undertaken than the importation of tea, brandy, and silk; and the men to whom they are displeasing will no more be able to prevent them, than was Frederick the Great, with a huge army employed

as excisemen, to prevent coffee being smuggled into Prussia.

Bill Bounce, Harry Meddler, Ned Positive, and their followers, fancy that their case is different from that of statesmen attempting to conquer selfishness, because they voluntarily enter into this arrangement, pretending that it is for the advantage of Clearhead, Skilfulhand, and Clodpole, as well as for the advantage of Bounce, Meddler, and Co. But they cannot prevent the others from forming a different opinion; and can no more induce all the Clearheads, Skilfulhands, and Clodpoles of the nation to conform to their views, than the English Legislature could persuade the Deal runners to leave off smuggling as long as high duties made it advantageous. The workmen may, like monks, bind themselves to poverty, rags, wooden cribs, hair shirts, and dry crusts; they may persuade Tommy Soft and Nat Unruly that it is very honourable, patriotic, philanthropic, and meritorious to join them. But, beyond all they can persuade, there will be a great number of Hardheads and Patient-workers who will be to them what smugglers have been to fiscal systems, and make their attempts to coerce others an utter failure. They may run themselves into a narrow form, very different from freedom, but they will be unable to mould other men on their slave pattern.

The only combinations that have ever been temporarily successful have been Governments, or bodies empowered by Governments. To them the whole people are submissive; and, though convinced that several acts of the Government are wrong, the mischief of resisting it is so indescribably great compared with the evil of its acts, that they put up with them; and so Government monopolies of all kinds may have a temporary success. Yet, such combinations as that of our landlords, backed by the Legislature, and as that of the shipowners, enforced by long-existing national prejudices, did not succeed in the end. nor were they in the long-run beneficial to the land and shipowners. The legislative privileges made one neglect the natural means of improving cultivation, and the other the natural marins of improving navigation, and both lost money, character, and monopoly. Without any similar power to influence legislation so as to make the whole nation submissive to their will, the combined workmen expect to obtain a similar end, and get an increase of wealth, by their own regulations. They constitute a monopoly for themselves, but really operating against themselves. They cannot isolate themselves from society, and cannot after the laws which regulate the whole; and their restrictions can only impede them in getting work and prevent them from getting money.

It is clear that the combination does not add a farthing to the sum total of wealth; and equally clear, even if it do not diminish it, that it employs a considerable portion of their means in holding public meetings, printing and despatching circulars, and in a variety of modes that are not productive to them. They expect it will yield them more wages and less work hereafter, and they let loose the bird in their hand to get two that are yet in the bush. They take means to lessen the whole sum of wealth, and they can only obtain more than they have by taking some of the diminished amount from other persons. They may not have their fair share, about that we give no of nion; we only assert this combination and trade restriction can neither increase the total ner bring more of it into their pockets.

Their restrictions, whether they concern working over-time, piece-work, tak or apprentices, or keeping a particular kind of work in their hands, operate against themselves. John Clearhead, James Skilfulhand, and Bob Clodpole, who represent the society not submissive to their restrictions, have each and all of them an interest to take a different course from that prescribed. The combiners can neither alter their views nor control their acts. They will carry out their intentions. Clodpole, being ragged and hungry, and having no work, is ready to bind himself an apprentice, or do anything that Clear-head may ask him: Skilfulland has a family to maintain, he and Clearhead carry out their own views, and would find a means of doing so even if the law said they should not, and much more will

By limiting the number of apprentices the combiners exclude many clever young men from the trade. They necessarily limit the talents engaged in it, and do what they can to keep it as backward as a German guild. They do not diminish the quantity of willing labour in the market: they only force it into a less profitable channel, and injure the whole body of labourers. Let them learn more wisdom from literary men. There is no guild of authors, no legal and illegal writers. craft, without apprenticeship, is open to all. At the same time there is no craft, no art which is less overdone by labourers, and few which are, on the whole, more honoured or better paid. Being free to all, talent finds its appropriate and right place; and a Dickens acquires a handsome fortune, and the humblest penny-a-liner obtains a reasonable subsistence. Not to limit apprentices in such a craft as that of engineering is to open it to talent, to ensure its improvement, and gain for it in the end greater

What is true of apprentices is equally true of "illegal" men. Some of the most successful engineers-Watt, the elder Stephenson, Brindley-were not bred to the trade. They were illegal men. Amongst the men shut out cost now it, be some men of to-lent, and they are all first to take up a list probable labour. Thus the restriction places labour at a disable stage in it.

competition with capital. A more suicidal course for halomers could

Similar remarks apply to over-time and piece-work. The restriction on them is against the workmen. They cannot make as much of their time and labour as they would make. It cuts short the rewards of labour, and prevents labourers saving money and becoming capitalists. We do not say that combinations are criminal, for they break no law; but they are foolish: they are founded on erroneous views of the natural laws which regulate the production and distribution of wealth, of which the workmen prove themselves to be as ignorant as the Legislature

TO CORRESPONDINGS.

ly to Mr Thurston, Catherino-street, Strand

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s-place—Inquire at an Institution for the Diind 1-bit Macready took his farewall of the stage in the character of Macbeth, at Theatre, Feb. 26, 1861. The population of Birmingham is 173,876; of Man-

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—The portrait in question has not appeared in our Journal court, and N C T. New-cross—We rigget that we have not reem in a Worl—See the Illustrations of the Obristmas Entertainments in our Journal of

Apply to Mr Bassoni, High Holbern
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of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains an Engraving of the Owen and Blakeway's "History of Shucesbury," vol 2 page 201, crouse to the subject of Armural Benlow's are orial learning. The wyears after his Mary's Church to the memory of the admiral has

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of arms cannot be adopted at pleasure. A grant

Charles II, if extremely fine, is worth more than its currency

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MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, III.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852.

Number, with

LMUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, &c. 1s.

HE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

[AIR-" How stands the glass around."]

How mournful is my fate!

've lost my hope, my love, my joy;

My heart is desolate,

And beats but to deplore.

Thy father went before,

And left but thee to bless me, boy;

In the cold, cold ground.

Thy face was bright as day,

Thy voice like music's sound:

The voice is hushed, the light is quenched,

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

But yet thou sleepest well;

It was a glorious field, my son,

On which thy father fell. Ah, double grief is mine!

Alike his fate and thine!

'Twas hard such love to yield, my son;

'Twas hard to lose you both,

E'en though your country found; But flowers are springing from your graves,

In the cold, cold ground.

III.

The cheerful leaves unfold,

To bid me be consoled,

As they were looks of thine, my boy,

And learn to hope and pray.

They seem to smile and say,

"The grave is powerless to destroy."

The sunshine gilds my face;

Love, like the flowers around,

Points smiling up to Heaven, my boy, From the cold, cold ground.

MOTICE TO QUIT.

Love plagued me so much when he dwelt in my heart, That I gave the tormentor a hint to depart; But he would not obey me: "Oh, why should I go? You must," he exclaimed, "have a tenant, you know. And should I forsake you, Ambition, perchance, Might be the next comer, to lead you a dance; He'd vex you, perplex you, and lure you astray; So you'd better be wise, and allow me to stay."

"I care not for Fame or Ambition," I cried;

"I ask but for quiet, and nothing beside."

"All folly!" said Love; "and if Glory should fail,

Some passion less noble your heart would assail.

You must have a tenant to keep the house tight,

And if Glory won't suit you, why Avarice might."

"Enough!" I replied; "let us argue no more!"

And he's tenant again, firmer fixed than before.

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

ANY songs have been written to the noble and impressive air "How stands the GLASS AROUND." The melody bears so strong a resemblance to the tune of "Why, Soldiers, why"-a song popular in the earlier part of the last century—as to render it very probable that the few alterations which it contains were chiefly made to suit the metre and sentiment of the words beginning "How stands the Glass around," commonly known as "Gene-

ral Wolfe's Song," and traditionally said to have been written and

sung by him on the night preceding the battle of Quebec. Although originally adapted to words of a bacchanalian character, there is perhaps no air in all English or any other music better calculated than this to convey the expression of the deepest pathos and lamentation.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

"AS DOWN IN THE MEADOWS."-This appears to have been the original title of the present air. More than a century ago it had acquired great popularity, and formed one of the tunes incorporated into several of our ballad operas; among which may be mentioned Gay's Polly (in 1728), a sequel to his Beggar's Opera, but which, on account of the political tendencies and allusions of its predecessor, was forbidden to be represented. Some years ago, however, the opera of Polly was produced at Drury Lane Theatre, for the benefit of Michael Kelly; but notwithstanding the beauty and the pleasing character of many of its melodies, it did not obtain any favour with the public.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

[Arr-" Come, sweet lass."]

ET'S be wise,

And cease repining;

Love is shining

From our eyes:
And taunts no more arise.

After the rain

The sunshine smiles again;

And birds make music rare

When storms have cleared the air.

II.

Love, like flowers,

Blooms all the sweeter

And completer

After showers,

That fill with balm the bowers.

When the wind blows,

The bright flame brighter glows;

And kisses after strife

Make Love the joy of Life.

HAPPY LOVE.

[Arm-"Chloe sleeping."]

.

Tell me, ye waving woods and throbbing ocean,
Ye hills and streams, ye landscapes glowing fair,
Why in my heart ye wake such new emotion?
And ye, O skies, with all your worlds, declare,
What is this secret, deep, untold delight,
Unknown before, that fills me in your sight?

II.

There came an answer to my thought's appealing,
When she I love look'd upward to my face;
Her eyes were fountains bright with new revealing,
The sweet interpreters of nature's grace;
And when she spoke, I press'd her lips impearl'd,
And knew 'twas Love that beautified the world.

THE GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND.

[AIR-" Balance a straw."]

HROUGH the green lanes of England, the long summer day,

We wandered at will in our youth's merry May;
We gathered the blooms o'er the hedge-rows that hung,
Or mocked the sweet song that the nightingale sung.

In the autumn we knew

Where the blackberries grew,

And the shy hazel-nuts hidden deep in the shade;

Or with shouting and cheer,

When the Christmas drew near,

In search of the ripe ruddy holly we strayed.

II.

But the green lanes of England, though dear to us then, Were dearer by far when we grew to be men;
When the heart's first emotions were fervent and pure,
And the world had no grief that a smile could not cure.

'Twas beneath the green leaves,

In the calm summer eves,

That we breathed the young hopes in our bosoms that burned:

Or in love's gentle eyes Read the tender replies,

That shewed the fond passion as fondly returned.

III.

Ye green ance of England, wherever we roam,
Ye are linked in our hearts with the memories of home,
With the sports of our childhood, the love of our prime,
And the pensive delights of a soberer time.

Other lands may be fair,

With their balm-breathing air,

And their beauties and grandeurs that charm or appal;

But to young and to old,

Till our hearts shall grow cold,

Shall the green lanes of England be dearer than all.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

REENWICH PARK," or "Come, sweet Lass."—A popular tune, to which Gay, in 1720, adapted some words for the Beggar's Opera. D'Urfey's earlier song, beginning "Come, sweet Lass," and written to the same tune, has a still more inviting title, namely, "Slighted Jocky, or Coy Moggy's unspeakable Cruelty." In Playford's Dancing Master, 1698, the name given to this tune is "Greenwich Park." The melody is of that sprightly character, free from vulgarity, of which English National Music affords so many illustrations.

HAPPY LOVE.

"CHLOE SLEEPING."—A delightful air by Dr. Arne, published in the collection of songs entitled Lyric Harmony; a work containing several other excellent productions for which we are indebted to the genius of that composer, such as, "Where the Bee sucks," "To fair Fidele's grassy

Tomb," "Gentle Youth," &c. The present air, "Chloe sleeping," is probably altogether unknown to the public in the present day—a mystery the solution of which must be sought for in causes that by no means imply any want of merit in the composition.

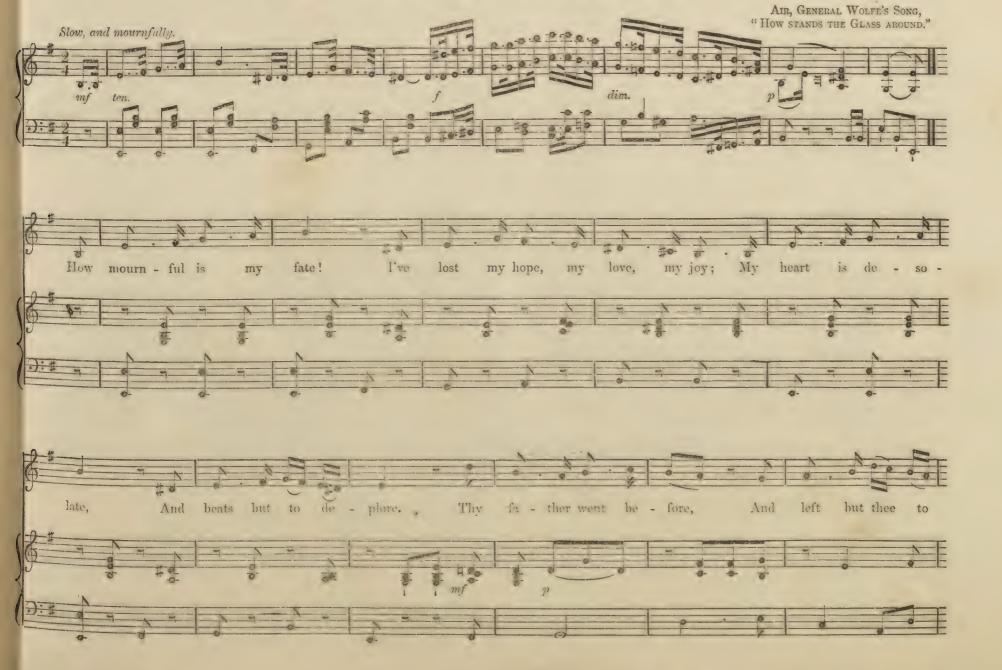
. THE GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND.

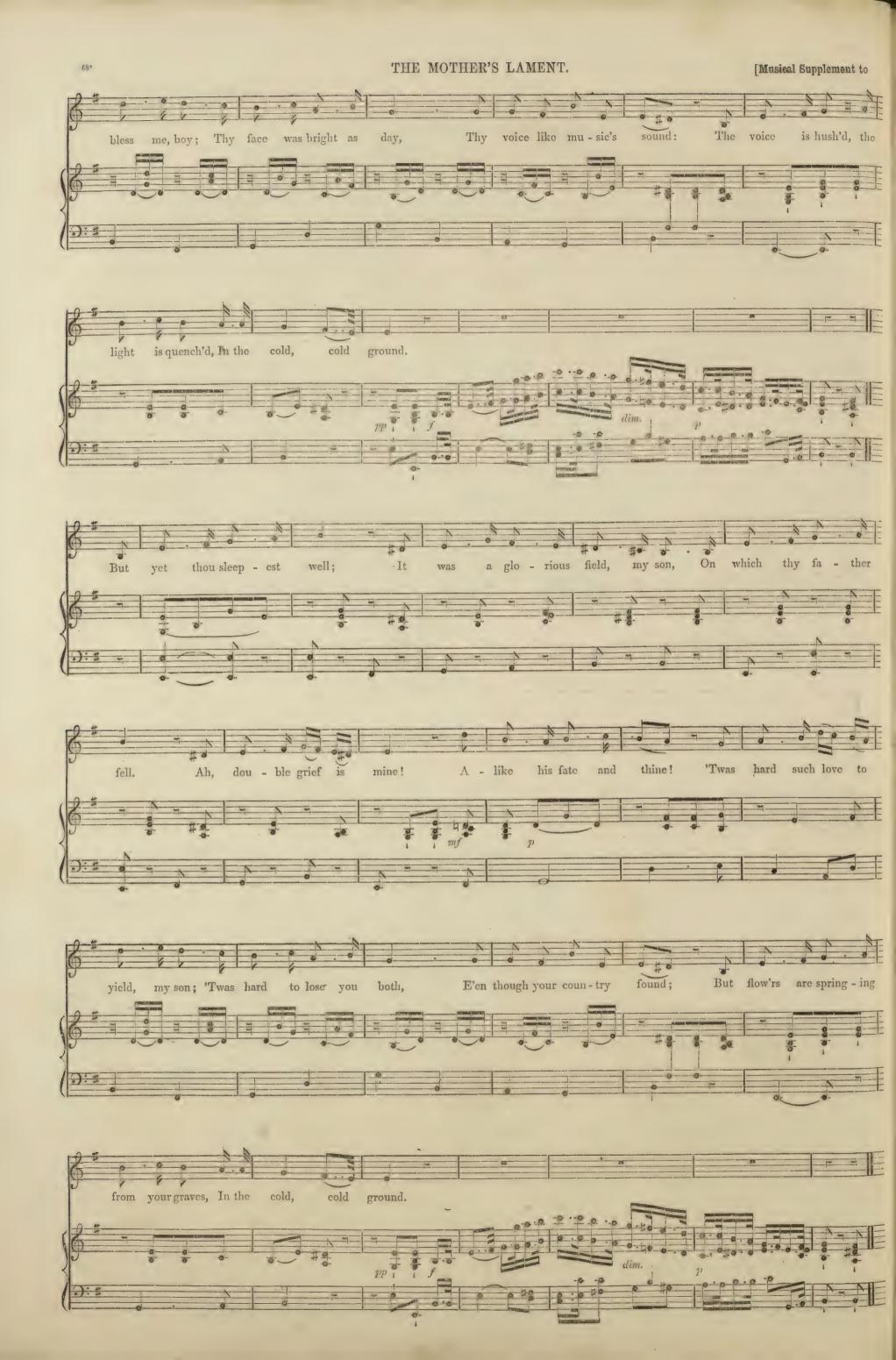
"BALANCE A STRAW."—This once highly popular English air was used in 1772 as the concluding portion of the "Servant's Medley," in the opera of Love in a Village. It is

also in a Collection of Songs printed in 1758, in which it is set to some words beginning "From the man whom I love though my heart I disguise," and is stated to be composed by Mr. Oswald, who was a music-publisher in St. Martin's Churchyard, and composer of many of the favourite songs that were sung at Vauxhall and other public places. Indeed, it does not possess any indication of having been composed earlier than about a century ago, at which period, as we are told, it was adapted to a song written on a celebrated posture-master or balancer, and thereby attained the name of "Balance a Straw." It is also said that this tune has been set to some of the chimes of our country churches. The custom of adapting secular airs as well as those of a religious character to the purpose of church-chimes is probably as old as the time of Charles the Second; that of tuning churchbells to playing sacred airs only is, of course, of a still more distant date. In either case, the custom was, in my opinion, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance;" for even in the case wherein the sacred character of an air might have tended to create a prestige in it favour, that prestige was endangered by the ineffective and discordant manner in which the air was "tolled out" upon the bells; and in the case where, as in the present instance, the air was merely a popular one of a secular character, the prestige which would attach to a churchtune was lost. In effect, this setting tunes to the chimes of church-bells was a desecration cither way; on the one hand, a sacred air was destroyed and brought into contempt by the miserable manner of executing it; and on the other, a mere popular jig-tune (for such tunes have been thus employed) was a desecration of the use of an edifice adapted for other associations. In no case, even with all the assistance which modern science may render, can the setting of tunes to the chimes of church-bells be made tolerable: the custom, barbaric in its origin, has wisely dropped into disuse, and it is a matter of wonderment that the Corporation of the City of London, on the building of the new Royal Exchange, should have determined on perpetuating it. As might have been foreseen, however, those chimes are now mute: their uselessness and ineffectiveness may have led to their abolition.



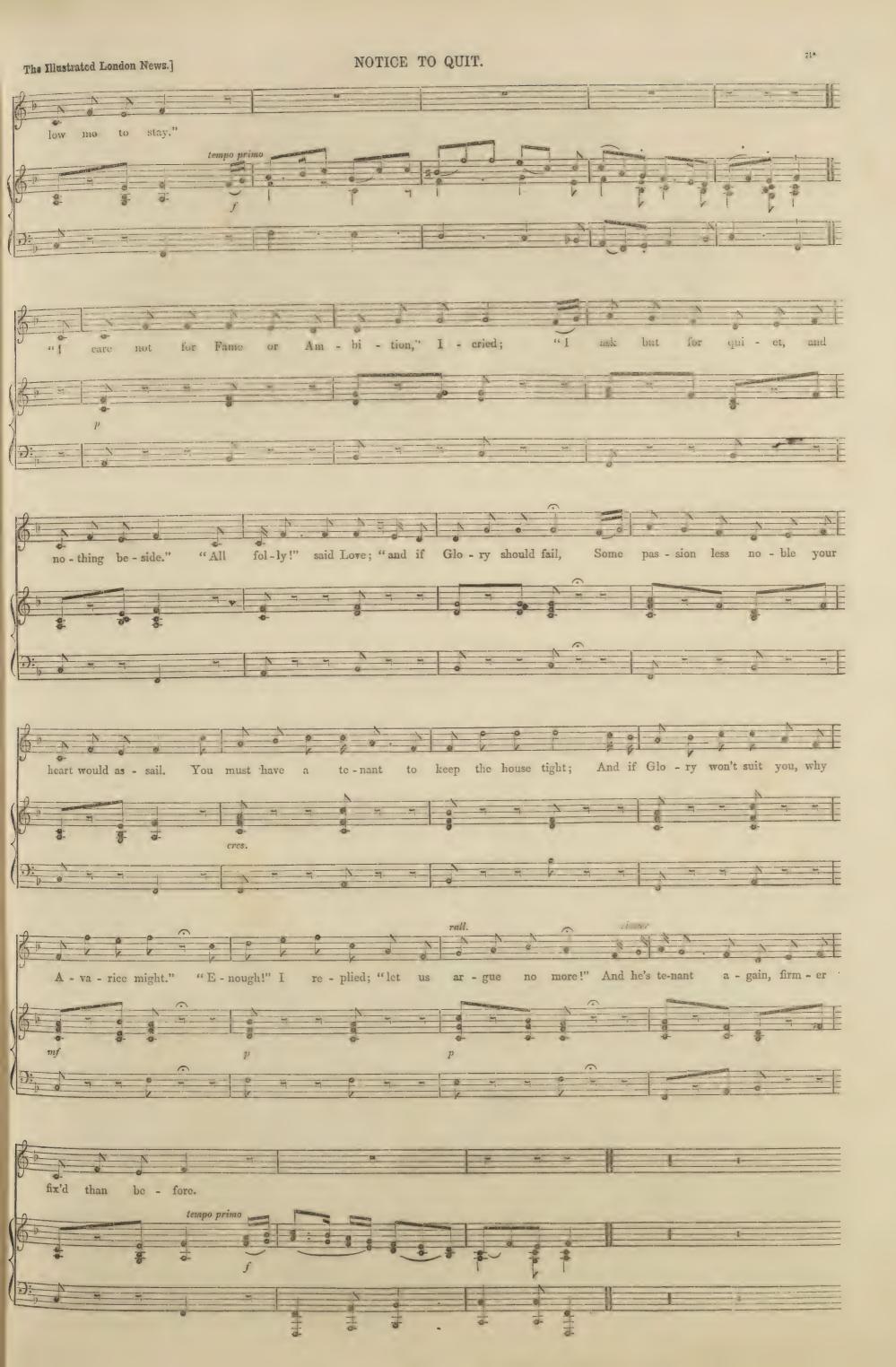








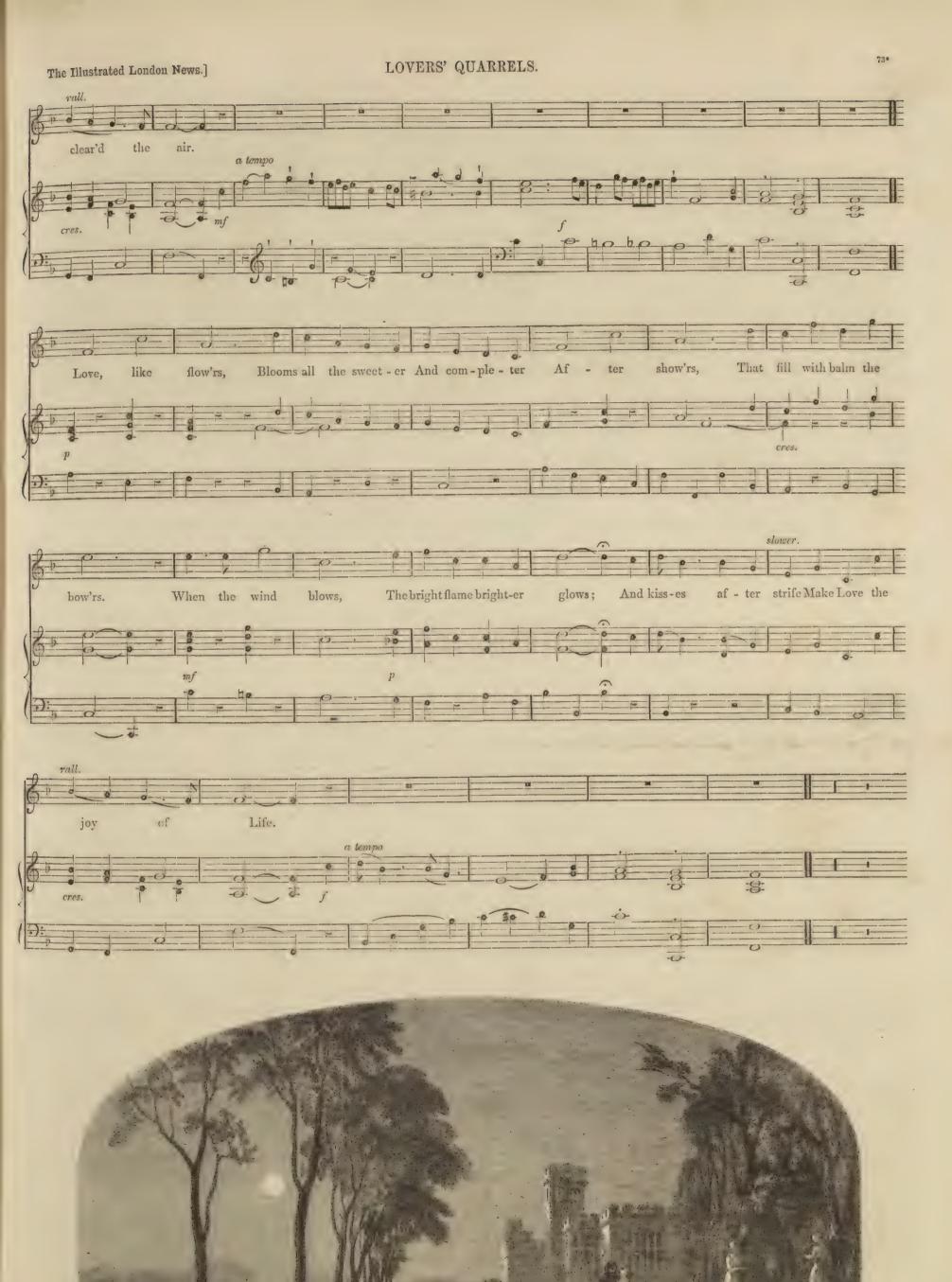






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HAPPY LOVE.

